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ESTABLISHED 1887



Greens Take Their Seats in Parliament in Bonn

West Germany's Greens made their debut in Parliament Tuesday. At left, Dieter Drabiniok and Gert Jannsen, like most members of the ecological party, disregarded traditional dress code. Their leader, Petra Kelly, above at left, chatted with Marianne Beck-Oberdorff, also a Green, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, and Rainer Barzel, both Christian Democrats, welcomed President Karl Carstens. Page 2.

New Inquest Ordered in Calvi's Death

U.K. Court Quashes Jury's Suicide Ruling



Roberto Calvi

LONDON — Three High Court judges ordered Tuesday a new inquest into the death of the fugitive Italian financier, Roberto Calvi. They quashed a British inquest jury's verdict that he had killed himself.

Mr. Calvi's family claims that he may have been murdered.

Mr. Calvi, who had close links with the Calvi bank, was found dead under a London bridge on June 18.

Three days earlier Mr. Calvi, 62, head of the failed Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's largest private banking group, had fled from Rome where he faced a four-year prison sentence for illegally smuggling \$20 million out of the country.

Britain's lord chief justice, Lord Lane, said that he had ordered the new inquest because of irregularities in the conduct of the July hearing.

The High Court decision came on the second day of an appeal by Mr. Calvi's family that the suicide verdict should be overturned because they said, vital evidence had not been presented to the nine-member inquest jury.

The family's attorney, George Carman, had called the suicide verdict "a positive miscarriage of justice." He said that the coroner, Dr. David Paul, had rushed the hearing with "unseemly haste."

Mr. Calvi's son, Carlo, said in a sworn statement Monday that his father may have been murdered to silence him because the younger Calvi said, his father had planned an appeal against his conviction to "name names" in multimillion-dollar financial frauds.

Shortly before Mr. Calvi's death, Italy's central bank had asked him

to explain \$1.2 billion in high-risk loans to three Latin American countries and Caribbean subsidiaries of his bank.

Mr. Calvi's widow, Clara, said after Tuesday's judgment: "I'm very satisfied with this result." On Monday, the Calvi family said that as Roman Catholics they regarded the suicide verdict as a "grave moral slur."

Mrs. Calvi said that she will attend the inquest to present fresh evidence. She did not elaborate.

There have been continuing allegations that Banco Ambrosiano, which collapsed last year, was at the center of a web of international financial frauds.

In a report to a Milan court Monday, Italian medical examiners said that suicide was the most likely cause of Mr. Calvi's death. They said that they could not support the family's claim that he might have been murdered.

Mr. Carman said Monday that evidence has emerged since July supporting the murder claim.

■ 90 Banks Are Suing

Reuters reported from Rome Tuesday that lawyers said that more than 90 banks are suing Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano, the successor of the failed bank headed by Mr. Calvi, for more than \$300 million in compensation.

EC Offers Concessions On Greek Membership

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The Commission of European Community applied a special financial and administrative regime for Greece on Monday that may persuade the government of Andreas Papandreou to remain in the EC.

The EC plan, described by a Commission official as "a sort of Marshall Plan for Greece" came in response to an appeal a year ago. In that appeal Greece asked in essence for its entry terms.

Greece became the ninth member of the EC in January 1981, under the conservative New Democracy Party that lost to Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement in legislative elections in October 1981.

The Socialists called during the campaign for a referendum on EC membership. But it apparently dropped the idea after coming to an agreement in favor of a plan to ask the New Democracy government.

There are strong indications that Papandreou, who is on an official visit to Canada, will not be able to attend the commission proposal that Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement in legislative elections in October 1981.

Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement in legislative elections in October 1981.

CAMPBELL, a member of the New York City Council, has reportedly agreed to delay a visit to Greece in the late month that he returns from his trip to Greece in the EC.

which must be approved by the EC's Council of Ministers, earmarks about 450 million European Currency Units in aid to Greece over four years, starting in 1984. The ECU is worth a little more than 92 cents. This would be in addition to 2.5 billion ECUs for the same period under a program designed to benefit poorer Mediterranean members of the EC.

The commission also allowed for Greece's continued delay in applying EC regulations, by calling for joint talks on the issue.

This is a big political concession because essentially it means Greece can continue to violate Community law without being taken to court, an EC official said. The commission's proposals add up to a very good package; in return we are hinting strongly that Greece should get off the fence as far as its commitment to the EC is concerned."

By normalizing relations with the EC, Mr. Papandreou would also appease Constantine Caramanlis, Greece's widely respected conservative president. Mr. Caramanlis was the principal architect of Greece's EC membership.

It has been reported here that Mr. Caramanlis would probably be unwilling to call a referendum on EC membership.

Diplomatic analysts have said that a Papandreou commitment to remain in the EC would also be viewed favorably by Greece's partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Greece's ties with the alliance have been strained in recent months.

UNITED NATIONS, New York — After several days of occasionally heated debate on the fighting in Nicaragua, the United States has become virtually isolated in the UN Security Council in its attempts to portray the conflict as an internal Nicaraguan affair.

Such close allies of the United States as the Netherlands, Spain and Pakistan have indicated they do not accept the Reagan administration's assessment of events in Nicaragua and have indirectly reproached Washington for what they regard as a U.S.-backed effort to overthrow the Managua government.

Only Honduras and El Salvador — which are UN members but not on the Security Council — have stood firmly with the United States. The Honduran foreign minister, Edgardo Paz Barnica, said Monday that "Nicaraguans are fighting Nicaraguans on Nicaragu-

an soil" and denounced Nicaragua's "provocations and threats against Honduras."

El Salvador's foreign minister, Fidel Chávez Mena, told the council his government had been menaced by "a continued transfer

Sandinist reaction to guerrilla raids seems out of proportion to the military threat. Page 5.

of weapons" to Salvadoran insurgents in which Nicaragua is last link in a chain.

Britain, now presiding over the council, has not yet spoken.

France has carefully avoided an overt judgment. Bui Philippe Louet, France's deputy delegate, praised as "a remarkable speech" a Mexican plea that the "sponsors of the Nicaraguan incursion abandon their dangerous enterprise."

The Soviet bloc and its allies have been more blunt.

Raul Roa Kouri, Cuba's UN ambassador, compared the infiltration into Nicaragua to the Bay of

Pigs episode of 1961 in which armed exiles supported by the United States sought to land in

El Salvador.

The organizer, financier, supplier and abettor was then, as now, the imperialist government of the United States, its Pentagon and its Central Intelligence Agency," he said.

On the council with its five permanent members — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China — are Nicaragua, Poland, Zaire, Togo, Pakistan, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Jordan, Malta and the Netherlands.

The council was summoned to a meeting by Nicaragua last week.

Managua complained that infiltrating insurgents threaten to draw Nicaragua into a war with Honduras.

The Sandinist government has said it does not seek a council resolution but merely a forum to make known its alarm.

The harsh language of the Soviet

bloc has caused the U.S. mission

far less concern than the failure of such nations as Colombia or Ecuador to accept Washington's version of events.

The United States has suggested that the incursions were motivated by the Nicaraguan exiles' hostility toward the Sandinist government because of its suppression of civil liberties.

Ambassador Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, put this view in the form of a rhetorical question.

"Is it any wonder," she asked, "that the Nicaraguan people, versed as they are in recognizing tyrants, would turn increasingly against those whom they originally believed to be their liberators?"

Mr. Kirkpatrick, some officials here say, appears to have been swayed by the prevailing air of disbelief. China, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, China, Panama and Pakistan, she described these countries as either victims or purveyors of "systematic bias, systematic lies, systematic redefinition of key po-

litical values and distortion of the key political processes" of the council.

Liang Yufan of China replied that "this is the very despicable style of a superpower," to "accuse all delegations that do not agree with the mistaken policy of the United States government."

■ No U.S. Denial

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Reagan administration officials have acknowledged that they were doing nothing to dispel the impression that the United States is covertly supporting the anti-Sandinist forces.

One official said Monday that by allowing this impression to persist, the administration hopes to cause problems for the Nicaraguan leadership and to persuade it to diminish its backing for guerrilla forces in El Salvador.

Amid repeated press reports and Nicaraguan government allega-

tions of CIA backing for the anti-Sandinist forces operating principally from Honduras, the State Department has steadfastly refused to deny or confirm the U.S. involvement.

But administration officials conceded that the pointed refusal of the administration to deny U.S. involvement has had the effect of appearing to substantiate the reports.

"It is a longstanding practice of this and other administrations not to address allegations of this sort," Alan D. Romberg, a department spokesman, said Monday.

One administration official acknowledged that there was "a bit of psychological warfare here."

The United States, the official said, was interested in raising doubts in the minds of the Nicaraguan leaders about the extent of Washington's involvement in the conflict. He said that the United States would force the Nicaraguans to agree to stop their aid to the insurgents fighting in El

HONG KONG CLASH — Squatters battled police on the edge of a building in Hong Kong after

government officials tried to evict more than 250 persons living in illegal huts. Thirty-seven were injured.

The Associated Press

Reagan Sends Moscow Compromise Arms Plan

President Says Ban on Missiles Is Still His Goal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that there has been no change in the ultimate U.S. goal of eliminating all intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

Mr. Reagan sent a compromise arms proposal to Soviet negotiators in Geneva on Tuesday in hopes of breaking the deadlock on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, a senior administration official said. His proposal, outlined by Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator, calls for an interim agreement that falls short of Mr. Reagan's zero option to eliminate all medium-range missiles from Europe.

In Geneva, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the Soviet negotiator, said only as he left Tuesday's hourlong meeting, "I'm not very optimistic. Let's wait and see." Aides to Mr. Nitze refused to confirm that any new proposals had been advanced.

In an interview Tuesday with six newspaper reporters in the Oval Office, Mr. Reagan said, "We've never retreated from our position to deploy on schedule" medium-range missiles in Europe by the end of the year.

He said he would make a statement to NATO representatives at the White House on Wednesday, apparently to outline the interim proposal put on the negotiating table at Geneva.

The United States made the offer to the Soviet Union at the final session in Geneva before a recess until May 17.

"We've made no change in our ultimate goal but beyond that I can't speak until tomorrow," Mr. Reagan said.

Administration officials said earlier that Mr. Reagan's new proposal would limit the number of medium-range missiles both sides have.

Such a conclusion was suggested by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who said Mr. Reagan was not speaking the truth in his national security address March 23 when he emphasized a Soviet military threat.

He also defended strong statements in his speech March 23 to an evangelical group in which he called the Soviet Union an "evil empire."

Mr. Reagan noted the United States remains in communication with the Soviet Union and that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Experts See Potential For a New Cold War

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The bitter public exchanges recently between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, appear to foreshadow a new and more serious crisis in U.S.-Soviet relations and the possible advent of a second Cold War.

This is the view of Soviet and foreign political observers in Moscow following Mr. Reagan's description on March 8 of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" and his proposal on March 23 to base nuclear deterrence on a new anti-ballistic missile system.

There have been some curious signals in the past few days. One was the promotion of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to the post of first deputy prime minister.

The other involved the promotions of four senior Soviet generals, including the commander of Soviet rocket forces, Vladimir F. Tolstikov, who were given the rank of marshal.

Speculation here is that these steps mean a greater centralization of authority for what is expected to be a showdown with the United States, and to reflect the growing importance of the military.

In the past, whenever the Soviet leaders have seen themselves challenged, they have responded by concentrating on a military buildup.

They did so in the 1940s, when the United States became the first to acquire atomic weapons; they did it again after their humiliating retreat in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

On the other hand, Kremlin leaders have opted for accommodations when they saw possibilities for it. They did so after Stalin's death in 1953 and again with the advent of detente in the early 1970s. Some major problems were resolved in these periods, including the Korean War and the status of Germany.

Mr. Brezhnev's death and high-level U.S.-Soviet contacts produced an interlude of expectations here that an accommodation with the United States might be possible. Moreover, the Russians expected that this month's West German elections could produce a parliamentary majority for the Social Democrats and the Greens, the ecological party, thus possibly delaying the deployment of the new U.S. missiles.

In retrospect, it would seem that Moscow has misjudged the strength of links between the United States and Western Europe. The resounding victory of the Christian Democrats in West Germany seems also to have raised questions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

100-100

Ghana Moderates Its Radical Politics to Save the Economy

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ACCRA, Ghana — Fourteen months after seizing power with a coup to conduct a "holly war" to re-establish Ghana as one of Africa's most advanced and prosperous states, the once-radical rulers are moderating their ambitions in keeping with the country's dire economic plight.

Once the richest and most literate nation in black Africa, Ghana has been reduced to bare subsistence, the élite either disaffected or gone abroad to survive. Its farmers refusing to grow cash crops in exchange for worthless money.

Jerry J. Rawlings, the country's 35-year-old military leader, and his associates on the Provisional National Defense Council are beset by problems inherited from five military and three civilian regimes and compounded by their own infighting. But it was Nigeria's deportation of hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians in January that seems to have shocked the govern-

ment into embarking on moderation.

The expulsion created sympathy in the West and Western aid, often from nongovernmental organizations and charities, has allowed Ghana to cope. For the first time Mr. Rawlings and his advisers began saying nice things about the West. Mr. Rawlings even criticized the local press for its anti-Western bias, a clear sign that he knew most of the aid was not coming from the Soviet bloc.

Faced with meeting the needs of the deportees from Nigeria, Mr. Rawlings has postponed or canceled many of the government's plans to nationalize all import trade and the transportation system and extend government control of private banks.

Even the International Monetary Fund, long denounced as the ultimate tool of American imperialism, has been accepted. Kwesi Botchway, the finance and economic planning secretary, returned from Washington in late February with a memorandum of understanding with the fund that could provide

\$300 million in assistance and the first serious hope of rescuing the economy.

The quarter century since Ghana's first independent leader, Kwame Nkrumah, took power from Britain in 1957 provides a textbook case of how to ruin an economy.

Along with independence came foreign exchange reserves of more than \$300 million, thanks to careful colonial husbanding of Ghana's diamonds, gold mines, timber and cocoa.

But once the inheritance was run through, Ghana's economic decline began. The currency proved increasingly vulnerable, in part because of bad management and corruption and in part because of the strong, French-backed currencies of the former French colonies that surround it.

Revolving-door governments, each adding another layer of civil servants, further weakened the economy. So did special import licenses that were a boon to the few at the expense of the country.

Importing rice, corn, sugar and

other staples at the artificial exchange rate made producing them locally uneconomical. Agriculture in many cases literally went back to bush.

Mr. Rawlings, who in a fit of moral outrage seized power in 1979, only to abandon it to a corrupt civilian government after 112 days, staged the Dec. 31, 1981, coup determined to carry out a revolution in Ghana. He borrowed \$96 million from Libya for badly needed oil, but despite his enemies' accusations, he seems too much a nationalist to be taken in by Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

Inflation last year was 116 percent by conservative official estimate, and it is soaring again under the pressure of the unskilled thousands returning from Nigeria without jobs or money.

Raw materials are available only in tiny quantities. Industrial production has sunk to 10 percent of capacity. World prices for cocoa, which accounts for about 60 percent of foreign exchange earnings, continue to fall. A bloated bureaucracy swallows half to two-

thirds of the government budget, which is encumbered with a growing deficit.

Industrial diamond production declined a third last year to its lowest level since independence, and gold extraction in 1982 was only a third of 1960 output. The gross national product has declined in each of the past five years, most markedly in 1982.

Once a food exporter, Ghana cannot feed itself. The rains failed last year and are late in many parts of the country this year.

There is next to nothing on store shelves — no batteries, no toilet paper, no soap, no regular supply of beer, no light bulbs, no matches, no vegetables, no bread, no tires, no drugs, no textiles, no fertilizers or insecticides.

The transportation system has gone to ruin and is incapable of moving cash crops to market.

Cocoa production has reached its lowest level in generations because farmers prefer to grow subsistence crops instead of selling at artificially low prices to a government that pays in unredeemable

WORLD BRIEFS

Zhao Calls U.S. Ties Unimproved

BEIJING (UPI) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told U.S. congressmen Tuesday that Chinese-American relations were unsatisfactory and were not improved by Secretary of State George P. Shultz's visit last month.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, leader of the 15-member delegation, later acknowledged that differences remained and said that "reconciling them must be one of the highest priorities of my government."

Mr. Zhao was quoted by the Chinese news agency as saying, "The condition [of relations] has not improved after the joint communiqué issued on Aug. 17, 1982, and Secretary of State George Shultz's China visit last February." The communiqué was supposed to have eased a serious strain over the Reagan administration's support for Taiwan by pledging the United States to gradually reduce arms sales to the island.

U.K. Labor Makes Election Vows

LONDON (WP) — Britain's opposition Labor Party formally pledged Tuesday to adopt a "nuclear-free defense policy," including the immediate rejection of all cruise missiles and the ouster of American bases, if the party becomes the next government.

The document envisions Britain remaining in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but says the alliance should "develop a nuclear-free strategy." It pledges to refuse deployment of cruise missiles, order any already in place to be removed and cancel Britain's purchase of U.S. Trident submarines.

Labor is Britain's second largest party in Parliament, and although trailing the Conservatives in polls, remains a contender for recapturing a majority in the next election, which some observers feel will be held later this year.

Bulgarian Rejects Charge on Pope

ROME (UPI) — A Bulgarian official swore Tuesday that his nation's intelligence service had nothing to do with the attempt to kill Pope John Paul II and said there is conclusive evidence that the chief accused is a liar.

The assertions were made at a news conference by Ludmil Popov, the charge d'affaires who has been running the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome since its ambassador returned home in December. He said he is certain of the innocence of Sergei Ivanov Antonov, the former Bulgarian airforce chief in Rome who was arrested Nov. 25 on charges of complicity in the papal assassination plot.

The accusations against Mr. Antonov, 35, and two Bulgarian Embassy officials have been made by Mehmet Ali Agca, 24, the Turkish gunman who shot the pope May 13, 1981, and who is now serving a life sentence in an Italian prison. Mr. Antonov's lawyers said they had evidence proving that Mr. Agca lied when he allegedly told Italian investigators the shooting of the pope was planned in Mr. Antonov's apartment May 10, 1981.

U.S. Losing Saudi Poultry Trade

RIYADH (Reuters) — The U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, said Tuesday that his country is being cut almost completely out of the Saudi poultry market by a price war between Brazil and European Community members.

The United States is also losing wheat sales due to European Community subsidies, he said. He said the U.S. share of the \$7-billion Saudi market for grain and poultry imports was now only about \$450 million a year. He said he would have talks with officials aimed at increasing the U.S. share of these markets.

He said he is under domestic pressure to compete in the Saudi poultry market and subsidized poultry sales were a possibility, but he had no plans to talk about such a deal during his present visit. On Monday Mr. Block announced a \$50-million credit to Egypt to buy U.S. corn and tobacco. He said he had concluded a deal made in January to sell Egypt one million tons of subsidized wheat flour. Egypt is traditionally a European grain customer and Louis Dreyfus of France, a member of the EC's agriculture committee, vowed Monday to match the U.S. deal.

Soares Releases Socialist Platform

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's former Socialist prime minister, Mario Soares, released a list of measures Tuesday that he plans to put through if his party is elected in the April 25 general elections.

The Socialists' main goal is to secure a dialogue among the government, trade unions and employers to give Portugal's economy a chance to recover, Mr. Soares said at a meeting to announce the plan.

His plan listed 100 measures to be pushed through within three months of forming a government, including the abolition of the 17-percent wage ceiling and the revision of the law that bans private ownership of Portuguese banks and insurance companies. Feeding between the rightist parties of the coalition government has almost insured that the Socialists will win the elections.

Visits to Graves Worry Falklanders

LONDON (UPI) — Residents of the Falkland Islands are deeply concerned about Britain's decision to allow a group of Argentines to visit the graves of their war dead on the islands, officials said Tuesday.

The islands' legislative council was to meet late Tuesday to discuss the Foreign Office's decision to allow the visit next month as long as it is humanitarian in nature and supervised completely by the International Committee of the Red Cross, a spokeswoman for the Falkland Islands Government Office said.

"The main thing they're really worried about is that the people coming to visit the graves are actually the family of the soldiers who died," she said. "They're worried that the people who come are genuine and not just tourists or people who want to use the visit for propaganda."

Lebanese Reject More Concessions

BEIRUT (Combined Dispatches) — Lebanese Moslem leaders declared Tuesday that negotiations with Israel over withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had dragged on long enough and that Lebanon could make no more concessions.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and former Prime Minister Saad Salam both voiced exasperation with the talks after separate meetings with Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy. Mr. Habib arrived in Beirut Monday from Israel for the latest round in the talks, which have gone on for three months. He later met with President Amin Gemayel.

An Israeli soldier was killed and two others were wounded by unknown gunmen Monday night in an ambush on a mountain road southeast of Beirut, the rightist Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio said Tuesday.

For the Record

LONDON (Reuters) — Iranian women are to be allowed for the first time to initiate divorce proceedings without the man's consent under a new law passed by the Tehran parliament. Iranian news agency said Monday.

LONDON (Reuters) — Francis Pym, Britain's foreign secretary, will visit Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates next week, sources said Tuesday. The Foreign Office confirmed only that he will be in Ankara for a MidEast visit.

ANKARA (Reuters) — A U.S. congressional delegation, led by Senator Alan Cranston of California, will leave on Monday to assess Turkey's military needs. The delegation will leave on Thursday for Beirut, not Greece, as previously reported. Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

New Cold War Is Forecast

(Continued from Page 1) George A. Andropov, a senior adviser to Mr. Andropov on U.S. affairs. But the situation has now seems to be that Mr. Reagan does not intend to walk away from those doors.

Deprived of their "European option" and increasingly uncertain about the role of anti-American forces in the West, the Russians seem here to be making little noise, uninvited.

In such situations, the voices of the armed forces gains added weight. Their argument is simple: be that Moscow must start building parallel defense programs, parallel to running out and out, and somehow to be made.

Kohl Is Installed as Chancellor In a 271-214 Vote by Bundestag

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Helmut Kohl took over officially as West Germany's new chancellor Tuesday at the head of a three-party coalition that won such a stunning victory in the national election on March 6 that many politicians here believe it may well stay in power for eight or more years, at least two parliamentary terms.

In a parliamentary vote Tuesday that installed him in office, Mr. Kohl received 271 votes in the Bundestag. There were 214 votes against and one abstention, for a total of 486 valid votes cast. The Bundestag, or lower house, has 498 voting members.

In addition, there are 22 nonvoting members from West Berlin, which does not participate in national elections. These members, however, have the right to take part in the election of the chancellor and the president and vice president of the chamber, and their votes are counted separately.

On Tuesday, 21 of them ex-

ercised this right, 11 voting for Mr. Kohl and 10 against.

Mr. Kohl took the oath of office immediately after the voting.

With Mr. Kohl's majority now in doubt, attention at the long opening session was focused on the 27 members of the Greens, a loose grouping of peace activists, ecologists and civil rights advocates who had won seats in the national parliament for the first time and whose informal dress and unconventional manner had created forebodings and some hostility among many members of the established political parties.

The Greens, wearing open shirts and sweaters instead of dark suits and ties, were intent on being different from the others but did nothing to disrupt the proceedings. Many of them had placed spring flowers in small pots and vases on their desks.

The Greens won what they considered their first victory Tuesday night after days of wrangling over seating arrangements in the chamber.

The established parties wanted

them to take their seats on the far left of the arena. The Greens protested that they were not leftists but represented the entire political spectrum. If they could not sit in the center between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, their spokesmen declared, they would not be seated at all but would remain standing.

The Greens got support from the Social Democrats, who have been sitting on the left of the house since the founding of Parliament nearly 40 years ago and would not be pushed to the right by anyone.

The outgoing president of the chamber, Richard Stücklen, eventually ruled that the Greens should be given a two-seat strip from top to bottom of the arena, in the middle between Social Democrats and Christian Democrats. This is where they sat Tuesday.

The Greens lost their bid for one of the four vice presidencies of Parliament, however.

Rainer Barzel, a veteran of Mr. Kohl's party, was overwhelmingly elected president of the chamber, with 407 votes against 83. Many opposition Social Democrats voted for him.

The opening session was presided over by Willy Brandt, the former chancellor and oldest member of Parliament.

In his brief and deliberately nonpartisan address, he called on West Germany to play an active role "for peace in Europe and the world."

Industrial nations, he said, should cut back their military spending and use the savings for a "Marshall Plan" for developing countries" in the interest of all.

He added that West German action for peace would have to take place "on the basis of existing agreements," a reference to the West alliance. During and after the election campaign, the Christian Democrats accused the Social Democrats and particularly Mr. Brandt, who is known to be open to some of the demands of the peace movement, of wanting to remove West Germany from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Government officials later played down the affair, saying that Miss Lincoln had learned nothing of importance. Mr. Malek was asked to leave Switzerland and has since left the country.

Miss Lincoln was charged with gathering information from Swiss parliamentarians for her boyfriend, Mohammed Malek, a Libyan diplomat. Authorities said she had intimate relations with some members of the parliament who frequented a bar at the Bellevue Palace hotel, where she worked.

The attorney, Hans Wild, said Miss Lincoln, 30, was sentenced at a closed trial in Bern on March 21. Although Mr. Wild refused to announce the length of the sentence, he said it was "minimal and shows that this whole affair was simply a bagatelle, a comedy."

"The sentence will be made public shortly after a final decision on an appeal," he said.

Miss Lincoln was charged with Volume I, "Prerequisites for the Disarmament of Intermediate-Range Missiles," and Volume II, "Basic Concepts," (both \$12.50). All rights are reserved. For shipment outside Europe, please include \$5 for \$10 U.S. postage. — Many other FSI language editions are available to teach you a comprehensive knowledge of German.

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Party Chief Sees Watt as A 'Liability'

2d Strategist Suggests Official Hurt Reagan

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — James G. Watt, President Ronald Reagan's combative and controversial interior secretary, has been described as a "political liability" by the Republican National Committee chairman, Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., the second prominent party strategist in the last 10 days to suggest that Mr. Watt is hurting Mr. Reagan politically.

Mr. Fahrenkopf's remarks were made Monday, the same day that a group of environmental leaders stepped up their attacks on the interior secretary. Although praising Mr. Watt as a loyalist who has faithfully followed Mr. Reagan's "mandate" in the White House, Mr. Fahrenkopf, said that "if judged an asset or a liability on a scale of 10, he would be a liability today." Mr. Fahrenkopf was responding to questions at a luncheon.

Edward J. Rollins, Mr. Reagan's assistant for political affairs, had previously said that Mr. Watt was becoming a political liability and suggested that the secretary might ultimately resign to spare the administration further damage over its controversial environmental policies.

Despite those statements and even stronger comments along similar lines made earlier by several White House aides who spoke with reporters on the condition that they not be identified, Mr. Watt has continued to enjoy the backing of Mr. Reagan.

In fact, a senior White House official, who declined to be identified, said Monday that despite the statements by Mr. Rollins and Mr. Fahrenkopf, Mr. Watt has "solid support from the president."

Describing Mr. Watt as "the strongest plus we've got among conservatives," the official said that Mr. Watt is in even "stronger shape" with Mr. Reagan because of Anne McGill Burford's recent resignation under fire from her post as administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The administration, he said, has had enough forced resignations. "It's more important that we pull together," he said.

Despite such support, the White House on Monday pointedly disavowed Mr. Watt's policy of consulting the Republican National Committee before selecting his science advisers. Mr. Watt had said that he saw nothing wrong with seeking Republican advice in selecting scientists for his advisory board.

About the Watt policy, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Our basic position ... is that scientific advisory groups should call on the best scientific minds regardless of party affiliation or political persuasion."

"We would hope the departments and agencies follow the White House procedure, but it is a decision by the individual secretaries or the agency heads that make these appointments. You'll have to talk to Secretary Watt about his motives. ... I am not addressing the specific thing about Watt."

Last year, Mr. Watt's office sent the Republican committee a memorandum titled "Appointment Clearance Request" containing the names of 14 scientists being considered for appointment to the Interior Department's nonpartisan advisory committee on offshore oil leasing.

The committee returned the memorandum with four names marked "yes" and 10 marked "no." Those marked "no" were not appointed, although seven were past members of the committee who had sought reappointment.

Reagan Is Urged To Step Up Action On Pornography

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A group of conservative religious and political leaders has urged President Ronald Reagan to step up the government's enforcement effort against illegal pornography and to appoint a White House "coordinator" to oversee it.

The president, in a private 35-minute session on Monday with the group, Morality in Media, listened receptively to their complaints that pornography laws are not being enforced adequately, said Morton Blackwell, a White House aide. Mr. Blackwell said Mr. Reagan made no firm commitment regarding an anti-pornography coordinator but promised to give the suggestion serious consideration.

Mr. Reagan told the group that his administration had "identified the worst hazardous-waste sites in America — we have to do the same with the worst sources of pornography," according to Mr. Blackwell and participants in the meeting. He was quoted by participants as saying: "We must get the most from the laws already on the books."

The Rev. Morton Hill, national president of Morality in Media, said that the immediate reason for meeting with the president was "the \$6 billion sex industry, which is developing at an alarming rate and at the present time is moving into cable television and the American home, so there is a critical situation here."

Behind the Reagan 'Star Wars' Addresses

He and 2 Speech Writers Aim to Stay Faithful to His 'Core Beliefs'

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — First, he called the Soviet Union the "evil empire." That is known as the "Darth Vader" speech.

Then, he talked of U.S. laser beams shooting enemy missiles from the sky. That is now called the "Star Wars" speech.

In between, President Ronald Reagan issued a statement saying that the Democratic budget proposal, approved last week by the House, is "a dagger aimed at the heart of the nation and a joy to the Kremlin."

In recent weeks the president's speeches have taken on a bellicose tone that has prompted the Soviet Union to call him a "lunatic" and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, to charge him with resorting to the tactics of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy.

"Reagan's speeches are much more ideological and attacking than any recent president's speeches," said Hendrik Hertzberg, editor of *The New Republic* and a former chief speech writer for President Jimmy Carter.

"Something like the speech to the evangelicals is not presidential; it's not something a president should say," Mr. Hertzberg added, referring to a Reagan address on March 8 to a conference of fundamentalist ministers in Orlando, Florida. "If the Russians are infinitely evil and we are infinitely good, then the logical first step is a nuclear first strike. Words like that frighten the American public and antagonize the Soviets. What good is that?"

But administration officials are pleased with the president's performance.

David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications, said Mr. Reagan "knew when he gave that speech to the evangelicals it would draw fire from the left and some sophisticated observers. The president

feels it's very important from time to time for him to talk in terms of fundamentals and base, core beliefs so that everyone can understand reality as it is seen by the White House."

Some State Department officials, however, were upset that they did not preview the address in Florida, which has been called the "Darth Vader" speech in a reference to the leader of the Empire in the film "Star Wars."

"He is not speaking for Ronald Reagan anymore," said one. "He is speaking for the United States. There is a difference."

The televised "Star Wars" speech last Wednesday was not typical of Mr. Reagan's speeches, both because it was nationally televised and because its key points were largely drafted by National Security Council staff members. Generally, presidential speeches, statements and messages are the work either of Mr. Reagan himself or of Alan Bakshian, 39, director of the six White House speech writers, and Anthony R. Dolan, 34, Mr. Reagan's chief speech writer.

Mr. Dolan, winner of the 1978 Pulitzer Prize for investigative reporting on organized crime in Stamford, Connecticut, joined the Reagan campaign in 1980. He is the brother of Terry Dolan, chairman of the National Conservative Political Action Committee. Mr. Dolan talked of being inspired by Mr. Reagan.

"The president is amazing," he said. "He is a gifted writer, gifted editor."

Mr. Bakshian was brought into the White House after Mr. Dolan, but given the chief speech writer's job because he is more experienced at speech writing and because key White House aides consider him more moderate.

Mr. Bakshian is known as a fast, smooth writer, and worked for presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford from 1972 to 1975. He raves about the president as an easy

politician to write for because "he has clear values."

"He didn't decide he wanted to be president and then blow with changing currents to get there," Mr. Bakshian said.

While Mr. Bakshian makes sure the speeches get out on time and fit Mr. Reagan, Mr. Dolan brings the heat of conservative conviction to his speech writing.

Mr. Dolan is the hard-line conservative writer, the author of the speech to the evangelicals, although he argued that he cannot be classified so easily. He pointed out that he wrote the 1982 State of the Union address and others not known for hawkish, rightist language.

But his colleagues say he is to Mr. Reagan what Patrick J. Buchanan was to Mr. Nixon. One likened Mr. Dolan to "the wild-eyed, mean dog you use when you don't want them wondering what you said."

According to sources, Mr. Reagan toned down the speech to the evangelicals from the draft Mr. Dolan had submitted.

While working on a 1981 speech on the so-called New Federalism, Mr. Dolan said, he told the president he was going to write that New Federalism would "foster creativity" by returning funds to state and local governments. Mr. Reagan shook his head.

"He said the federal government won't fester, it would permit," said Mr. Dolan. "That is a profound conservative insight."

He added: "The point the president was making is that government should stay out of people's lives for any reason but to manage the currency and the military."

Besides the speech writing shop, the added factor in any Reagan speech is Mr. Reagan himself. He takes a major part in preparing speeches to be delivered to large audiences.

He wrote most of his inaugural address and took a hand in the Orlando speech and the final paragraphs of last week's missile defense speech.

Symposium at Three Mile Island Offers Little Solace Over Danger

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

MIDDLETON, Pennsylvania

— The cooling towers of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant were a brooding presence as about 200 people gathered for a scientific symposium on the fourth anniversary of the country's worst nuclear accident.

It was there at 4 A.M. on March 28, 1979, that a pressure-rupture valve of the reactor for the plant stuck open, spouting radioactive steam into the atmosphere. The accident created a cloud of fear for many in the area that the intervening years have not dispelled.

Most attending the three-day symposium, which presented international panels of scientists, were from the surrounding area. If they were looking for reassurance on effects of the low-level radiation that escaped from the plant that day, they were getting little Monday.

"There is no safe level of radiation," said Karl Z. Morgan of Appalachian State University, one of the physicists in the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb.

"There is no threshold" for some forms of genetic damage that can be caused by radiation, "even down in the background level," said Dr. Arthur Upson, professor and chairman of the Institute of Environmental Medicine at New York University.

The concerns of most of the audience seemed to be summed up by a questioner. "Is it safe to plant a garden, to eat the vegetation and drink the water?" she asked. Summing up the answers she seemed to be getting, she said: "I think the answer was there is no answer."

That view, of course, was not unanimous. David Miller, a health physicist for Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., commented later: "I think background levels of radiation are generally regarded as safe."

Some of the liveliest moments came in protests at Mr. Miller's presence on the program. "I didn't come here to hear the same old propaganda from the nuclear power industry," a member of the audience said.

Besides the technical tasks, he said, "the toughest job is maintaining and improving the credibility of the company."

Part of that job is pursued by the workers. About 750 are engaged in the cleanup. The rest are engaged in repairs and modifications aimed at restarting the No. 1 Unit, a twin of the damaged reactor, which has been idle since the accident. No. 1 had been shut down for routine maintenance at the time. Though undamaged, it was kept idle under orders of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

An indefinite delay in restarting it has been imposed by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, which has held that a survey must first be conducted to take into account the possible stress that might result among area residents. That ruling has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

Chinese Defector Makes TV Plea

United Press International

NEW YORK — Hu Na, the Chinese tennis star who for eight months has been asking for political asylum in the United States, took her plea to the American people in her first national television appearance.

In an interview on a television news program Monday, she said she decided to defect because she was asked to join the Chinese Communist Party and feared getting involved in party faction battles.

"I felt that for my personal security I would want to stay in the United States," said Miss Hu, 19, speaking from San Francisco through an interpreter.

U.S. Court to Decide Disputed Labor Right

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether U.S. labor law protects an employee against dismissal for asserting a right provided for in a labor contract. The question has been the subject of a long-running dispute between the National Labor Relations Board and several U.S. appeals courts.

The labor board holds that an employee who invokes a contractual right, such as a guarantee of safe working conditions, is engaging in "protected" activity under the National Labor Relations Act. Section 7 of the act gives workers the right to organize and join unions and to "engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining."

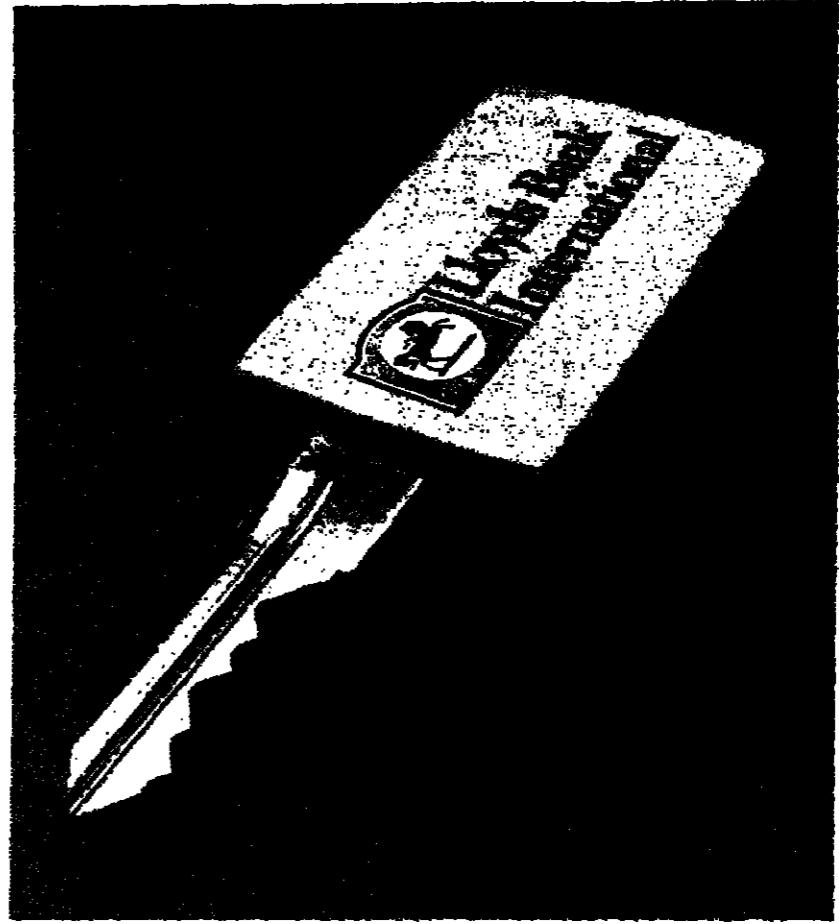
In the labor board's view, an employee who asserts a contractual right is protected under that section against reprisal even if the employee is acting alone and not technically in "concert" with other workers.

The board ordered the reinstatement of a Detroit truck driver who was dismissed after he refused to drive a truck with defective brakes. The driver was covered by a contract between the Teamsters union and the employer, City Disposal Systems, Inc., that provided that the employer "shall not require employees to take out on the streets or highways any vehicle that is not in safe operating condition."

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit refused to enforce the board's reinstatement order.

Individual's efforts affect the right of all employees in the unit." The employer, in its brief, said the court of appeals was correct and that "it strains the language and historical

construction of Section 7 to suggest that an individual employee's flattery refusing to perform assigned work and going home, without more, constitutes concerted activity."



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Farm-Wars Scenarios

If sufficiently mishandled, the farmers' trade war between the United States and the European Community can do real damage to both. A competition in subsidies would cost a great deal of money at a highly inconvenient time. Beyond that, unfortunately, trade quarrels have a way of generating a kind of bad temper that spills over into larger concerns like, for example, engineering an international economic recovery.

This time the United States is right. The Common Market is mismanaging its farm policy in a way that badly disrupts other countries' markets. The issue is once again export subsidies to get rid of those huge and embarrassing agricultural surpluses. If the Europeans were dealing with an unexpected and temporary fluctuation of output, American protests would be less vehement. But the impression is that the Europeans regard their subsidized exports as an acceptable long-term solution to a steadily worsening imbalance.

The international trade rules say that it is all right to expand your share of the world market. They also say that it is all right to subsidize your exports. But they go on to say that you must not do both. You are not permitted to use subsidies to take a larger share of the market, at the expense of other countries' exports. That is what the Common Market has been doing, but the rules are not being en-

forced. The United States, like every other government, subsidizes its farmers in many ways. But, over the past decade, it has not generally subsidized its exports. The recent sale of subsidized American wheat flour to Egypt was a deliberate warning to the Common Market of what may lie ahead if a sensible compromise cannot be arranged.

In both Western Europe and the United States, the extraordinary technology of modern agriculture is producing more than farmers can sell. In the United States, the Agriculture Department is again paying farmers to take land out of production. In Europe, the politics of overproduction is much more delicate. The Common Market is built on a series of understandings between France and West Germany; the larger market was supposed to benefit German industry in particular, and the compensation for it was to be high price supports for European — i.e., French — agriculture. The thing has now gotten out of hand, but in the politics of the Common Market it is always easier to keep paying the farmers to produce, and then pay again to dispose of the stuff somewhere else.

It is hard to believe that human imagination cannot find a solution that serves even European interests less badly than a future of potentially widening subsidy disputes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Convenient Culprit?

President Ronald Reagan said recently that he had not yet thought about whether to reappoint or replace Paul Volcker when his term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board expires in August. This is probably the most important appointive decision Mr. Reagan still faces in his term. It is time to think about it, and here is how:

The Fed's chairman has enormous authority over America's economy and currency, and thus over world economic conditions. His office manages the nation's money supply, largely by buying and selling government securities and by regulating bank reserves; it expands the money supply when the economy is slack and cuts it back when inflation threatens. Its monetary policies can be more flexible than Congress's slow legislation of tax and spending policies, and they can be above politics, since board members are not elected.

Indeed, the United States's central bank is nominally independent of the administration of the day. But it has to adjust to a president's strategies and usually does.

Most recent chairmen of the Fed have been skillful leaders of the board and effective diplomats in coaxing action out of the Bank of England or the West German Bundesbank — to bail out Mexico by sundown, for example.

Presidents, understandably, worry about the compatibility of a Fed chairman, usually inherited from another administration. They wonder if he can be counted on to wield his exceptional power in politically desirable ways. But it is more important that they first

ask whether he can be trusted professionally. Mr. Volcker has met these tests as any likely replacement, but Mr. Reagan may nonetheless see profit in making a change. In the public's eye, Mr. Volcker has been uniquely responsible for the high interest rates that prolonged the recession. Although the administration explicitly endorsed his policies, and contributed at least as much to keeping interest rates high, it may be tempted to make him the scapegoat and claim for itself his success in driving down inflation.

With hindsight, it is clear that the Fed did pursue its restrictive course too long and too hard, but it has now reversed course. If interest rates hang high and choke the recovery, the basic fault will be the reckless budget deficits projected by the administration. But Mr. Volcker will be a convenient culprit, all the more so because some Reagan people do not like hearing how smart he has been in saving the country from even worse consequences.

Mr. Volcker has acquired a stature and experience that justify reappointment. But if he is to be replaced, the decision ought to be made well before August and before the shape of the 1984 election-year economy is known; anything that looks like a political invasion of the Fed could alarm financial markets.

And any replacement will need to be a person with impressive credentials, neither a strict, tight-money monetarist nor a loose relativist. The president will have to move with care, so it is time to get moving.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

On Grain and Hunger

The good news from the prairies this year is that one-third of American crop land is to be taken out of production. There is no market for the grain. Food for the silos, however, is not fodder for the anti-American lobby in Britain or elsewhere. The capitalist system happens to be very good at producing food. Among developed countries it is the communists ones which go short.

In the areas of the world where starvation looms it is usually regimes which get in the way of assistance, by bureaucracy, complacency, or simply fighting civil wars. There is no effective machinery for transferring the 140 million tons of grain in American silos into the stomachs of the starving, and although some of the blame for that must lie in a donor's failure of imagination, as much lies in the torpor or corruption of regimes which are not responsible to their people.

— The Guardian (London).

An Asian Voice on Arms

ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] foreign ministers meeting here last week came up with an important suggestion that has not received the attention it deserves. They wanted China to participate in the talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union about the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in Europe.

The predictable situation is that Moscow will agree to remove some of the SS-20 missiles from Eastern Europe — nobody yet knows how many. But they have to put them somewhere because millions of rubles are involved in their production. If they are taken

away from Eastern Europe, most experts agree, their logical re-location will be in Siberia, threatening China and Japan.

It is this irrefutable logic that has made the ASEAN foreign ministers come up with the sensible suggestion that China should take part in it. It is fine if the two superpowers get together and decide the future of the balance of power in Europe, but if Asia is involved through the excessive number of SS-20 missiles in Siberia there should be an Asian voice in the talks.

Japan is economically the most powerful nation in Asia, but she has no military muscle and has shied away from military talks. China comes to the forefront because she has an arsenal of nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them.

— The Nation Review (Bangkok).

With Strings Attached

If more U.S. military aid must go into El Salvador, it is better that it be sent with strings attached. That is why the efforts by several congressional committees to impose conditions on the extra money that President Ronald Reagan wants to send the Salvadorans were necessary and important.

Congress must keep pressure on the Salvadorans to improve their human-rights situation; there are no signs that pressure from the administration alone makes much difference. Of the several conditions attached to the administration's aid request, the most important is the requirement that the administration take the initiative to bring about unconditional discussions between the Salvadoran government and the rebels fighting to overthrow it.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: First Drive to Jerusalem

WASHINGTON — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glidden, who set another record in the course of their world's automobile tour by being the first persons to drive an automobile into Jerusalem, have since been touring the Holy Land. Permission to drive the automobile in the country had first to be obtained from the sultan. They have driven nearly 500 miles, and their itinerary includes Haifa, Jaffa, Bethlehem, Hebron, Jericho, Jordan, the Dead Sea and the Mount of Olives. Mr. Glidden describes the roads as stony and muddy with gradients up to 20 percent. Mr. Glidden had, up to March 19, covered 43,367 miles, visited 37 countries and been on the road 350 days.

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Spotting the Leaks in Reagan's Nuclear Umbrella

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — In his recent address, President Ronald Reagan put his finger on the central dilemma of the nuclear age. "I have become more and more deeply convinced," he said, "that the human spirit must be capable of rising above dealing with other nations and human beings by threatening their existence." Yet his solution, the development of advanced weapons to shoot down Soviet warheads hurtling toward the United States and its allies, fails to meet his own test.

Bad nuclear doctrine, like a bad penny, has a habit of coming back. What the president has proposed is little more than an extension of proposals made way back in the 1960s to build anti-ballistic missiles to protect American cities and Minuteman missiles from Soviet attack. After prolonged debate, it was recognized that this idea would cause more problems than it would solve, and it was scrapped. The Russians apparently reached the same conclusion, and the result was the ABM Treaty of 1972, the most successful arms-control agreement ever concluded, which severely limits deployment of such weapons. In fact, the United States later dismantled its one ABM system, built around missile silos in North Dakota, and the Russians deployed only one set of ABMs, providing a faint shield of protection for Moscow.

Technology has moved on. However, and the president now wants to have another go at an effective ABM system, presumably to be composed of lasers and particle-beam weapons based high in the stratosphere or in orbit around Earth. To be sure, if an ABM system really could knock out most Soviet weapons directed at U.S. missile silos, a very fraction of our land-based nuclear force would be expected to survive.

Cities, however, cannot be defended adequately against nuclear attack. Even a defense system that is 99-percent effective could still let through millions of tons of explosive power. Hitting U.S. cities would not be difficult, especially those along the coasts. Thus, unfortunately as it is, determining the Soviets' attack on American cities by threatening to destroy them will have to remain a part of U.S. nuclear doctrine.

Roosevelt's decision, which led not to a speech but to action, was

identified years ago, of trying to protect missiles with an ABM. The Russians will not be able to tell whether it is also intended to protect cities — however improbable — and thus is an attempt to shift the nuclear balance. The resulting instability could prompt the Russians in a crisis to use their weapons before a U.S. ABM system is completed. And Moscow might simply ape U.S. efforts — not, however, leading to mutual reassurances of safety, but to competing fears about attempts

to gain lopsided advantages in defending cities.

The president's proposal should be seen not as a serious way to end fears of nuclear war, but rather as an effort to undercut the movement to freeze nuclear developments on both sides, by holding out the chimera of an alternative to deterrence to Americans who fear the prospects of nuclear war.

Even if the proposal does not proceed beyond continued research and development, it can have serious implications for relations with Western Europe. The president asserted that the new ABM system would protect those countries, too. But a cursory look at the map reveals that weapons that could destroy high-flying warheads would not stop those that the Russians can launch against Western Europe by a host of other means. And proposing to defend the United States while Europe must remain almost totally vulnerable is no way to inspire confidence in American reliability.

There is, of course, a better answer — not to eliminate nuclear weapons, as such, since there is no way to eliminate them, but to halt the current arms race. Agreements on arms control and reductions should be pursued vigorously.

The writer, director of European studies at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, served on the staff of the National Security Council in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

A Long Way From Roosevelt's Lonely Decision

By McGeorge Bundy

WASHINGTON — In an astonishing passage tucked in on an otherwise routine effort to sell his defense budget, President Ronald Reagan has called on American scientists to join in a mighty effort to develop an effective defense against nuclear missiles.

He noted that it was the scientists who gave us the nuclear bomb in the first place. This reminder invites a look at the way an earlier president made the decision then to join that effort.

Roosevelt's basic decision that the country should get a bomb if it could was made Oct. 9, 1941 (not in 1939 when Einstein wrote his famous letter, the net effect of that letter was probably to slow things up.) The decision was made in immediate response to a firm and clear recommendation from Vannevar Bush, a scientific administrator of the first order. Mr. Bush's recommendation was the product of a review process that he had shared with James B. Conant.

They were moved primarily by the extraordinary Maud Report compiled by scientists in Britain who had concluded that a wartime bomb was indeed possible. The Maud Report in turn was the product of a year-long review triggered by a brilliant secret memorandum of early 1940 in which the refugee scientists Frisch and Peierls had been the first to report the probability that very small amounts of separated U-235 — the more readily explosive isotope of uranium — could make a very big bang.

Roosevelt's decision, which led

not to a speech but to action, was

the product of extraordinary discoveries by extraordinary men in two countries whose capacity for judgment of scientific questions had been professionally tested. The

From America, a 'Told-You-So' on the Pipeline

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A white elephant is stalking Europe — the specter of one of the costliest economic blunders ever made by a serenely smug group.

Remember the brouhaha about the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe? The Reagan men tried to persuade West Germany and France not to contract to buy huge amounts of natural gas from the Soviet Union, or to finance the construction of a Soviet-owned pipeline to Siberia.

When European leaders — greedy for sales of pipeline equipment, and blind to consequences — told Mr. Reagan to peddle his papers, the American president responded by forbidding the use of U.S. technology in that pipeline. The Atlantic allies rose up in fury.

Never mind that the biggest energy deal between East and West guaranteed the Russians the hard currency to buy technology for their war machine. The allies, wrongly equating U.S. grain sales (which cost the Russians hard currency) with their gas purchases (which made the Russians money), defied Mr. Reagan.

Conventional wisdom now holds that the United States needlessly

caused a rift in the alliance by resisting the transfer of equipment made under U.S. licenses. When the new secretary of state, George P. Shultz, arranged to lift the sanctions, he was hailed by Eurocrats and Europhiles for his responsibility and good sense.

But take a new look at that deal in the light of sinking oil prices. Back in 1981, when Ospotnik was in fashion, gas was selling for \$4.70 per million British thermal units. The Europeans, confident that energy costs would rise, contracted to buy gas for delivery in 1984 at \$5.40.

But the cost of gas is closely linked to the price of oil. As the price of crude has eroded, the price of Algerian gas to Europe has come down by nearly a dollar per million Btu's. Industry analysts say that when oil dips below \$25 a barrel, natural gas in Europe should be selling for well under \$4. That means the Europeans are stuck with paying \$5.40 for gas that anybody can buy for less than \$4.

If oil drops to \$20 a barrel — which the United States should encourage with an oil import fee — natural gas prices would plummet to \$3.

Of course, that would mean that the loans to the banks could not be repaid on anywhere near the planned schedule. The governments of West Germany and France would then have to bail out their banks on an unprecedented scale — all to finance a pipeline owned by the Russians.

Repayment of the loans from Western banks to construct the Siberian pipeline is largely geared to the guaranteed \$5.40 price. If the Russians listen to pleas to lower prices, thereby keeping the Soviet hard-currency flow up; meanwhile, embarrassed finance ministers in Bonn and Paris will be looking for scapegoats to blame for causing the painful stretch-out of loan repayments.

It is not for us to say, "we told you so," because our reasons for opposing the gas deal were strategic, not economic. But a few quiet points are in order:

Sticking your thumb in Uncle Sam's eye may be great fun and a marvelous show of independence, but you cannot expect to come running to him for succor after your deal turns sour. America's national interest is to help bring down energy prices, especially since it puts economic pressure on the Russians to moderate their arms buildup; had our allies been more allied, they, too, could have benefited from the price drop.

The New York Times.

from Spain now has to have it shipped from other European countries and pays \$100 more per ton.

Portugal is eager to reduce its large trade deficit with Spain. In 1982, imports from Spain were estimated at \$460 million, while exports to the neighboring country only reached \$110 million.

"If it weren't for the denial of import licenses for Spanish goods, there's no telling how much that trade gap might increase," said a Spanish diplomat in Lisbon.

A reduction in Spanish tariffs and an easing of Portuguese non-tariff barriers might pave the way to better trade relations. But a commonsense solution will not necessarily come easily. Distrust runs too deep.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stuff and Outrage

Regarding "No a Revolution but a Glaciar in Motion" (IHT, March 11):

Wasn't that a ridiculous article? I had to read it twice to be sure what Anderson was trying to suggest: That there is something "intellectual" (he used the word six times) about President Reagan's actions in turning over vast sections of the U.S. government to the rich who paid his campaign bills, by appointing their hired flacks to high public office

Sandinist Concern Over Guerrilla Raids Seems to Reflect Domestic Troubles

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — When counterrevolutionary guerrillas passed through the village of Muyi May last week, residents stood by and cheered. A few days later, when Nicaraguan militiamen moved in, the same villagers came out to cheer.

"They must be the most neutral people in the world," said a Sandinist official relating what had happened in the hamlet in eastern Matagalpa province.

His story was meant to be humorous. But it went a long way to explain the recently intensified concern here over U.S.-backed anti-government forces that have been trying in earnest since last summer to overthrow the three-and-a-half-year-old Sandinist rule.

Over the last few weeks, organized counterrevolutionary bands have for the first time been able to establish a scattered military presence and mount sporadic raids in Matagalpa province, only 10 miles (13 kilometers) from Managua and nearly 100 miles from the Honduran border mountains where they have rear bases and supply sources.

Sandinist officials estimate the number of guerrillas inside the country at about 2,000, with at least several hundred in the Matagalpa

hills. The officials said the infiltrators had been surrounded and then crushed. The Matagalpa raid nevertheless marked the first time the counterrevolutionaries had been able to remain in any numbers away from the northern border region where they can cross into havens in Honduras, or the isolated reaches of eastern Zelaya province, where a restive Miskito Indian population provides a friendly environment.

What this means, according to Sandinist officials and foreign diplomats, is that the guerrillas enjoy at least tolerance, if not support, from some farmers and villagers in the region.

For a government that came to power on a wave of popular enthusiasm for its own uprising against the late Anastasio Somoza, the realization amounts to a troubling blow.

It also comes at a time when relations seem to be hardening between the Sandinist leadership and its opponents in private business and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

As a result, there is speculation among some Sandinist officials that the revolutionary leadership could soon be pressured into harder line political controls that would further taint its declared policy of pluralism.

Pope John Paul II's visit to Nicaragua at the

beginning of the month, marked by what amounted to revolutionary cheerleading by Nicaragua's top officials during the papal Mass, helped crystallize and sharpen the antagonism.

A lay Catholic activist, a strong Sandinist opponent, called the performance "disgusting." He said the outcome would be to reinforce the authority of Archbishop Miguel Obando Bravo in his struggle against Nicaraguan priests and religious who have embraced the Sandinist revolution, sometimes bypassing church teachings on Marxism.

Government relations with upper level private business were in effect "frozen" even before the papal visit, business leaders say.

A measure of the contacts with the political opposition, which also embraces the business opposition, came Friday with a meeting between Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez and Luis Leiva Rivas, head of the political and business opposition umbrella coordinating committee.

Mr. Leiva refused to respond to a summons from the governing junta, which Sandinist officials said was issued in an effort to brief the opposition on the situation created by the recent counterrevolutionary attacks. Mr. Leiva argued he was leaving on vacation to Costa Rica

and the committee would choose someone to replace him for the meeting.

However, he was refused permission to board his flight, his passport was confiscated, and he was told to report to the Sandinist security headquarters to discuss his case, he told friends. Later he was taken to see Mr. Borge, who criticized him for refusing the junta's efforts to keep the opposition informed, these friends said.

It is difficult for an outsider to judge how deep into the population such antagonisms reach, despite frequent griping about economic hardships and shortages in Managua. More than half the country's 2.7 million residents are under 15, and youthful enthusiasm for the Sandinist revolution appears to a visitor to remain high.

In addition, even among the government's strongest critics in Nicaragua, the idea of a return to Somoza-style rule promoted by former officers from the dictator's hated National Guard finds no support. With that in mind, the Sandinist leadership consistently portrays the counterrevolutionaries as National Guardsmen seeking to return to power with U.S. help.

The Sandinist leadership thus has been particularly incensed at what it says is an attempt by the Reagan administration in recent days to create a false impression in Nicaragua and

abroad of an internal insurrection against the revolutionary government rather than that Managua says are occurring.

The main anti-government exile force, the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, seen here as a lever for U.S. policy against Nicaragua, has long claimed support from dissatisfied Nicaraguans within the country. Now, the officials note, State Department spokesmen and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, have emphasized the same theme in comments without recalling a history of U.S. support for Mr. Somoza. Sandinists, they say, the Reagan administration has allocated \$19 million to finance an anti-Sandinist subversion campaign widely reported in the U.S. press.

Against that background, each counterrevolutionary attack, even if minor in military terms, fits into what is defined here as a pattern of harassment that has the weight of the U.S. government behind it. As a result, the Sandinist leaders react with charges of "invasion" that viewed from the outside, may seem out of proportion to the small-scale raids actually being carried out.

A Sandinist official, recognizing this, nevertheless expressed fear that U.S. emphasis on internal unrest could be a source of "war hysteria" in Nicaragua, leading the government to "measures that a lot of people will not like."

U.S. Naval Officers Report a Buildup of Cuban Military Power

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

ROOSEVELT ROADS, Puerto Rico — U.S. naval officers say they are concerned by what they view as a steady expansion of Cuba's conventional military power in the last two years, with the Soviet Union as its arms supplier and paymaster.

The officers said information on the expansion of Cuba's military strength was made clear by photographic and other intelligence evidence.

The evidence was said to show that early this year Cuba completed the building of 190 concrete, bombproof shelters for its fleet of about 225 Soviet-built MiG fighter-bombers.

It was also learned that the Russians will soon transfer four more Foxtrot submarines to Cuba, bringing the total to six. These diesel-powered patrol vessels carry up to 20 torpedoes and could endanger sea lanes in the Caribbean, the officers said.

Two of six Soviet Bear long-range turboprop planes that have operated from Cuba during a recent U.S. naval exercise northeast of Puerto Rico have been equipped for anti-submarine warfare with torpedoes and advanced submarine detection devices.

The Soviet intelligence center at Lourdes, Cuba, is the largest such non-U.S. installation in the Western Hemisphere and monitors signals in the eastern United States. In a war, it could jam U.S. civilian and military communications, the officers said.

In addition, the Cuban Navy recently completed the conversion of a large trawler into an intelligence-gathering ship, the Balzán, which like Soviet ships of the same class, shadows U.S. naval activities in the Caribbean.

The Soviet Union and Cuba are engaged in a five-year program, which began in 1980 and is the second of its kind, to strengthen Cuban armed forces. The tonnage of military supplies transferred to Cuba in 1981 and 1982 was about 68,000 metric tons or double the tonnage from 1976 to 1980.

The Soviet Union, in addition, finances Cuba's military establishment and internal security apparatus at a cost estimated at more than \$500 million a year.

The Cuban military structure is already formidable by Central American standards. Counting flying combat aircraft and combat helicopters, Cuba deploys 550 planes.

These improvements in Cuba's military capacity have been accompanied by an increase in the frequency of Soviet naval and air deployments in the region. Six Bear aircraft followed the first stages of the naval exercise of the U.S. 3d Fleet and British and Dutch units.

Intelligence experts anticipate further transfers of Soviet surface ships to Cuba.

Amphibious ships acquired from Russia were characterized by U.S. officials as "ideal" for landing operations in Central America.

The Cuban role was emphasized in a speech Wednesday night by President Ronald Reagan in which he stressed the strategic importance of the Caribbean region to the United States. These developments are already influencing U.S. military planning. Navy deployments in the Caribbean, for example, have increased in size and frequency.

Such deployments, senior officers said, are possible in peace. But in a war, they said, the national military leadership would face a difficult choice.

"Could we proceed to reinforce Europe with land, sea and air resources in the belief that Cuba would remain neutral?" a senior officer asked. "Or would we have to retain sufficient resources in the Caribbean to insure that neutrality?"

Another important consideration is the flow of oil through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean from Venezuela and Mexico. Most of this and other commercial traffic moves through the Straits of Florida and the Yucatan channel, each between 90 and 100 nautical miles wide.

"This is critical," a senior officer said. "Cuba today has the power to interdict movement through those channels unless we made a major diversion of naval resources in response."

Disappearances Cited in Jakarta

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia's leading human rights organization has publicly expressed concern for the first time over what it said were disappearances of political figures.

The privately-funded Indonesian Legal Aid Institute said in a 220-page report published this week that it was "deeply concerned at political disappearances which may lead to political murders." It added: "It is as if we are being faced with a new kind of punishment."

The institute said it began noticing reports of disappearances of political figures after the hijacking by Moslem extremists of an Indonesian airplane to Bangkok in March 1981. The report accused the government of secretly arresting 300 Moslem leaders in Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi and the Maramat Islands.



United Press International
Javier Pérez de Cuellar, center, secretary-general of the United Nations, and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, began a second day of talks Tuesday in Moscow.

UN Leader, After Andropov Talks, Is Encouraged on Afghanistan

By John Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said Tuesday that he had received "renewed encouragement" from Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to pursue UN efforts to mediate an end to the war in Afghanistan.

At a news conference, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said he was optimistic after two hours of talks with Mr. Andropov on Monday and a further three hours Tuesday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

But he declined to say what aspect of the Soviet position gave him grounds for thinking that the UN negotiations might make progress.

"Rely on me, I have reasons for hope," he said.

The mediation bid, involving UN officials and representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan, which many of the Afghan guerrillas use as a rear base, have made little progress previously. A major sticking point is said to have been the unwillingness of the Afghan and Soviet authorities to negotiate over the composition of a future government in Kabul to replace the Soviet-backed regime now in power.

Diplomatic interest here focused on the Afghanistan discussions.

Immediately after he succeeded Leonid I. Brezhnev as Communist Party leader in November, Mr. Andropov met with Pakistan's president, General Mohammed Zia ul-

Haq, and the Pakistani leader's remarks afterward led to speculation that Mr. Andropov might be preparing for a compromise settlement. Soviet officials with access to Mr. Andropov said he had previously been in his earliest position as head of the KGB intelligence and security apparatus he had opposed the use of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Within a month, those hopes largely dissipated. Soviet pronouncements reaffirmed earlier pledges that Soviet forces would eventually be withdrawn, but these were coupled with a restatement of conditions amounting to a demand for international acceptance of the government in Kabul, installed in a Soviet-backed coup.

He replied: "One of the elements in the problem is the presence of Soviet troops in the area. But if you want me to tell you that Mr. Andropov will withdraw Soviet troops tomorrow, I think that you are not as naive as all that."

The secretary-general's visit here was made at the invitation of Mr. Andropov. While Soviet accounts of the meetings said that a range of international issues was discussed, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that the discussion on Afghanistan was brief.

Some insight into the position that the Soviet leaders took with

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was offered by the secretary-general's response when he was asked if he had reminded his hosts of resolutions in the UN General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops that have been fighting in Afghanistan since December 1979.

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are favored to win next month's Portuguese elections) and it wants to secure NATO's position in the region.

The problem for Mr. Weinberger is that, for the moment, it suits the Spanish government to keep its NATO status as undefined as possible as it searches out the path it wants to follow in world affairs.

Some of these notions reverberate strongly among Spaniards. The new and largely young moderate leftists who have come to power have a curiously strong nationalistic tinge to their thinking, which

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helps to account for their so-far successful hold over the rightist Spanish military.

They are, for the first time in 40 years, proud of their country. They want very much to be accepted on equal terms by the industrial democracies, and so they are apt to take offense at rejection, which is what adds such a bitter taste to the long delay in Spain's application to join the European Community.

As Europe, and especially in his meetings with all the top officials, his message was apparently that the new Socialist government should get off the fence and press ahead with membership in NATO, preferably on a full-scale basis. As things stand now, Spain is half-in, half-out: The centrist government joined last June, but the Socialists stopped integrating into the military structure pending a promised public referendum.

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There are several secondary themes. Mr. Weinberger spoke of the threat of Soviet military power in stark, confrontational language both flattery and fitting to be courted by a major power. Washington, for its part, sees socialist governments lining the entire length of the Mediterranean from Greece to Portugal (the Socialists

have perceived this). No other country has sent such high-level officials to visit. Secretary of State George P. Shultz came here in December, and the Spaniards find it both flattering and fitting to be courted by a major power. Washington for its part sees socialist governments lining the entire length of the Mediterranean from Greece to Portugal (the Socialists

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Warsaw Ghetto Rites Face Boycott Survivor of 1943 Uprising Assails Polish Regime

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — More than 2,000 Nazi troops came for the last of the Warsaw Jews before dawn on April 19, 1943.

They entered the walled ghetto with tanks, machine guns, and other heavy weapons, expecting resistance from the condemned men and women inside — men and women who had nothing to lose.

About 360,000 of their neighbors in the ghetto had already been deported to Nazi death camps and the 40,000 still behind those ghetto walls knew that it was their turn.

Marek Edelman, one of them. Along with only 219 others, he had a gun. And those 220 Jewish insurgents, for what they did over the next three weeks, became famous worldwide as heroes of what became known as the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The Polish authorities are planning an eight-day observance of the 40th anniversary of the ghetto uprising next month. All accounts fit in the anniversary will be the most elaborate celebration of the anniversary so far, and prominent Jews from all over the world have been invited.

The authorities also invited Mr. Edelman, who escaped through the sewers in 1943. He is the only survivor of the uprising living in Poland and one of only a handful anywhere. But he will not attend.

"Forty years ago we not only fought for our lives, but for life in dignity and freedom," he explained. "Observance of our anniversary here, where social life in its entirety is overshadowed by degradation and oppression, where words and gestures have been completely falsified, is betrayal of our struggle, is participation in something completely contradicting it. It is an act of cynicism and contempt."

Mr. Edelman's stance, which he has circulated as an open letter in the underground press and which he reiterated last week in an interview at his home in Lodz, is one example of how the anniversary is backfiring on the government politically.

The authorities had hoped that the observance would help them break out of the international isolation in which they found themselves after the December 1981

declaration of martial law, according to one well-placed party source.

But, along with Mr. Edelman, a number of Jewish organizations overseas have called for a boycott of the commemoration, calling it a propaganda ploy.

A Communist Party source said it appears that only about 1,000 of the Jewish visitors invited from abroad will come for the anniversary instead of the 5,000 that the authorities once hoped for.

The plan to mark the 40th anniversary in such grand fashion — the program includes the reopening of Warsaw's only synagogue, which has been closed and under repair for two years — has been seen by some within the government as politically risky from the beginning.

A number of current Polish Communist Party officials had a hand in a 1968 anti-Semitic campaign that resulted in thousands of Polish Jews fleeing the country. Also, in the early days of martial law, there were occasional anti-Semitic attacks on some of the senior advisers to the now-banned Solidarnosc independent trade union.

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INSIGHTS



Chinese Students and the U.S. Lure

Many Are Torn Between a New Life and Serving the Motherland

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Huang Li, citizen of China and resident of the United States, lives a double life.

By day, he is a doctoral candidate in sociology at a large East Coast university. By night, he helps write and publish a Chinese journal critical of his country's economic policies and human rights violations.

With all but his most intimate friends, he uses the pen name of Huang Li because he wants to return to China and knows what his night activities in the United States could cost him if his government found out. But Mr. Huang also wants a chance to stay in the United States if the prospects in China do not look good.

Full of patriotic fervor, a hunger for information and a distaste for bureaucracy and repression, Mr. Huang represents a new phenomenon in U.S. relations with China and other Communist states.

No other closed socialist society — certainly not the Soviet Union — has ever risked sending to the United States as many scholars and students as has China in the past three years. The State Department estimates that about 10,000 are in the country and many have decided to stay. The situation poses consequences for Chinese-American relations that policy-makers have just begun to consider.

Beijing has threatened to reduce cultural exchanges when celebrated Chinese like the tennis player Hu Na defect to the United States. But beneath the surface, Chinese officials seem as blase about the huge student exodus as Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, seemed four years ago, when he said China could stand to lose 10 percent or so of the student horde.

Technology and Contacts

In the words of one American official, the Chinese "are getting more than their money's worth." Beijing has used student exchanges to crack open the rich net of American technology, political contacts and financial resources. Some Chinese students trying to find American jobs or spouses that would allow them to stay are being quietly reassured by Chinese with official connections that Beijing understands and counts on them to help the motherland as best they can.

The student exchange has offered the Chinese some crude espionage opportunities. But it has also opened up innocent links to American culture, finance and politics that are even more important to Beijing's diplomatic initiative to encircle the U.S.-supported island of Taiwan.

Chinese students and scholars here absorb a great deal of information at little cost to the Chinese government. Chinese living allowances are notoriously small. Many of the students have American relatives. By letting them leave China, Beijing acquires the good will of their often wealthy and influential uncles and cousins in the United States.

The student-exchange program also provides opportunities for the children of the powerful in Beijing. The son of Huang Hua, the former foreign minister, is studying at Harvard University. Mr. Deng's son has studied physics in Rochester, New York.

"I think the Chinese government knew the risk they were taking, exposing their people to a different system," said Gregory Tsang, a counselor at North Seattle Community College, who has become a key figure in Chinese cultural exchanges with the Pacific Northwest. "But all things considered, they were willing to take the risk."

Whatever Beijing's attitude, the dangers for Chinese who choose to remain abroad and for U.S. officials who have to accommodate them still remain.

Free and Easy Culture

Many who wish to stay, Mr. Huang said, are lured by the comfortable apartments, the free and easy culture and the high salaries that China may never be able to offer. But what drew them to the United States initially was the chance to learn more about the arts or sciences to which they have devoted their lives. What disturbs them is "the fear that we will not be allowed to be useful when we return to China, and perhaps in the future might be punished for just having studied in America." Mr. Huang said he hopes for better, but added, "My country is not very stable."

It is unclear just how many Chinese have decided to defen government wishes by trying to stay. Celebrated defectors such as Hu Na, the tennis player, have received much attention. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reports 1,930 applications for political asylum from Chinese pending at the end of the 1982 fiscal year. The figure represents 10 percent of all Chinese studying in the United States. It has reportedly caused some distress among officials in Beijing.

Eight Chinese were granted asylum in 1982 and 94 were denied it.

Recently, university administrators here said some Chinese admitted to American universities have been denied exit permits from China because of apparent concern over loss some of the country's best young minds.

Because of federal privacy rules and Immigration and Naturalization Service procedures, it is difficult to say how many of the asylum applicants are recent arrivals from China.

Duke Austin, an INS spokesman, said the category of "Chinese" applicants includes anyone who was born in China, even if they have spent most of their lives in Japan, France or Taiwan. There are more than 20,000 students from Taiwan in the United States.

INS and State Department spokesmen said asylum applications are kept confidential so that anyone turned down can return to his homeland without being punished for simply trying to defect. Officials familiar with the applications from Chinese say many cannot prove that they risk political persecution on their return and want to remain in the United States only to improve their living standards.

In the meantime, Chinese in the United States remain patriotic in a special way, committed to the ideal of China regaining a place as a great power. "They resent questions like, 'Well, are you going back? Don't you want to stay here?' It's insulting," said a university professor in California who has sponsored some Chinese students.

"Not everything in this country is just fine," Mr. Huang said. The crime rate is much higher in American cities than it is in China, he said. Also, "sometimes I find the relationships between people here are very cold," he said, adding that he had still managed to make many friends.

John Day, a Harvard junior who knows several of the Chinese studying at the university and has roomed with one of them, said they tend to be uncomfortable at a normally uporous college party and often stick to themselves. They like concerts and plays, he said, but study so much harder than their American counterparts that their social lives seem thin by comparison. None of the Chinese he has met, Mr. Day said, has ever expressed a desire not to return to China.

Although Chinese react to the attractions and temptations of American life in many different ways, their basic response can often be predicted by simply asking who pays their bills. According to the State Department, about 4,500 of the students and scholars are government-supported, what the Chinese call *gong jie*.

An additional 5,500 are *zi fei*, or self-supported, which usually means friends or relatives in the United States have agreed to act as their financial sponsors and help pay their tuition and living costs.

The self-supported students tend to be younger, more influenced by the economic attractions of American life and freer to plan a strategy for staying on.

Suffered Discrimination

Huang Li came to the United States under the sponsorship of a U.S. university an American teacher he had met in China. He acknowledges that "people who are not supported by the government — many don't want to go back."

They include many young people whose parents, belonging to the class of scholars, landlords and capitalists, once suffered discrimination in China and who lived under a cloud just for having relatives in the United States. They may make up the bulk of asylum applicants.

Government-supported students, often part of some formal exchange program between the Chinese and U.S. governments, have tended to be older and often have wives and children who remain behind in China.

"The *gong jie* students really have no chance to stay, so they don't even want to think about it," said Janet Yang, an American who previously worked in Beijing and now studies at the business school of Columbia University. One professor at a California campus said he sees such students "trying to prolong the experience as long as possible," soaking up U.S. technology and research that will help them in their fields. They also buy many cassette tape recorders and other favored items to ship back home.

Some crumble emotionally under the pressures of American life. "In China, everything is taken care of for you," said Mr. Tsang. "The choices are limited, and you can get used to that. In the United States, you have a lot of choices, but a lot of confusion. But he adds, "I will go back before my study is up if the situation changes," and China seems ready again for economic and political reform.

Jay Mathews, the Los Angeles bureau chief of *The Washington Post*, was its Beijing bureau chief in 1979 and 1980. Many Chinese in the United States labor

in the service of the Chinese government.

The Arms Race in Space: U.S., Russia Compete in Nonnuclear Technology

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After the United States and the Soviet Union ratified a treaty outlawing nuclear weapons in space in 1967, most of the world relaxed under the assumption that its newest frontier was not likely to become a battleground. But military planners and weapons technologists on both sides, never relaxing, quietly pursued visions of space wars fought with nonnuclear weapons.

They have designed and in some cases tested satellites to hunt and destroy other satellites. They have conducted extensive research aimed at developing space-based weapons with lasers and particle-beam systems — reality catching up with the deadly ray guns of science fiction.

Even though the feasibility of such nonnuclear weapons in the foreseeable future has yet to be proved, President Ronald Reagan called attention to them last week in a speech urging U.S. scientists "to turn their great talents toward developing powerful weapons in space that could serve as a defense against nuclear missiles."

He did not specify the weapons he had in mind, but White House aides acknowledged that they involved Earth-based and space-based lasers and particle-beam technologies.

Nor did Mr. Reagan call for any immediate crash program for their development and testing. Spending on such systems has already increased sharply, from \$200 million for laser work in 1980 to \$1 billion annually for laser and particle-beam projects. And this is only part of the escalating expenditures for space military operations in general.

In the next five years the Reagan administration plans to increase military space spending, now about \$3.5 billion a year, by more than 10 percent each year, a greater rate of increase than for the rest of the Defense Department budget.

Passive Military Use of Space

Almost from the beginning of the space age, in 1957 when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik I, space has been a realm of considerable military activity, but of the passive kind. Both superpowers use satellites for such applications as early warning against nuclear attack, intelligence gathering, navigation, weather forecasting and long-range communications. More than 40 U.S. satellites now orbiting Earth are performing these functions.

Thirty seconds after a Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile lifts off from a silo, for example, U.S. satellites with infrared sensors should pick out its telltale heat trails. Data on the missile's speed and course are transmitted to communications satellites that relay the information instantaneously to computers and display terminals in an air force command center buried under Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado. Further tracking of the missile is also reported by satellite communications.

In addition, Vela satellites 60,000 miles (96,000 kilometers) out in space watch for any nuclear detonations. Several satellites with highly sensitive cameras are continuously transmitting photographs and other data which disclose military dispositions by friend and potential foe.

Satellite reconnaissance, it is generally agreed, has had a stabilizing effect on global politics because it has enabled each adversary to verify the other's conformance to the SALT-1 treaty limiting strategic weapons. The satellites presumably minimize the chances of surprise and miscalculation.

In 1967, "The Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies," commonly referred to as the Outer Space Treaty, was signed by 107 nations, including all of the countries active in space.

The treaty, which was drafted by the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, governs all activities in the exploration and use of outer space. One provision bans the stationing of "weapons of mass destruction" in orbit or on the moon.

One reason the Soviet Union and the United States were willing to agree to the treaty at that time is that they did not see any advantage to having nuclear weapons in space and had determined that orbiting nuclear bombs seemed much less practical than ballistic missiles.

Loophole in Space Treaty

The common definition of "weapons of mass destruction" refers to nuclear bombs or warheads. The research, development, and deployment of the kind of nonnuclear weapons now being discussed for placement in outer space would not appear to be restricted by the terms of the Outer Space Treaty.

While reaffirming a commitment to peaceful uses of space, Mr. Reagan said in a directive on space policy last July, "The United States will pursue activities in space in support of its right to self-defense."

What the administration had in mind was apparently outlined last year in a five-year plan, a secret document known as Defense Guidance. Space operations, the document said, "add a new dimension to our military capabilities."

The document further ordered "the prototype development of space-based weapons systems so that we will be prepared to deploy fully developed and operationally ready systems should their use prove to be in our national interest."

This reflected a growing concern among U.S. military analysts over presumed Soviet advances in space weaponry. Since 1968, the Soviet Union has been testing a nonnuclear anti-satellite system, or ASAT, which it has used to intercept target vehicles sent into space. Small satellites are sent into orbit to hunt a target satellite, hover near it and then explode, shattering the victim craft with a shower of shrapnel.

The U.S. Air Force has countered with an ASAT that is scheduled to undergo its first tests by late summer. By all accounts, it is expected to have greater capability and flexibility than the Soviet ASAT.

The U.S. anti-satellite weapon is a small homing missile, launched into space from a high-flying aircraft, that seeks out its target by infrared sensors and then explodes near it or collides with it at high speed. The Pentagon has directed that the first anti-satellite systems be ready for use by 1987.

The impending tests are a point of contention between arms-control advocates and the administration. Forty-five members of Congress recently sent a letter to Mr. Reagan calling on him to "refrain from testing this ASAT until we have tried in good faith to negotiate a ban on

such weapons."

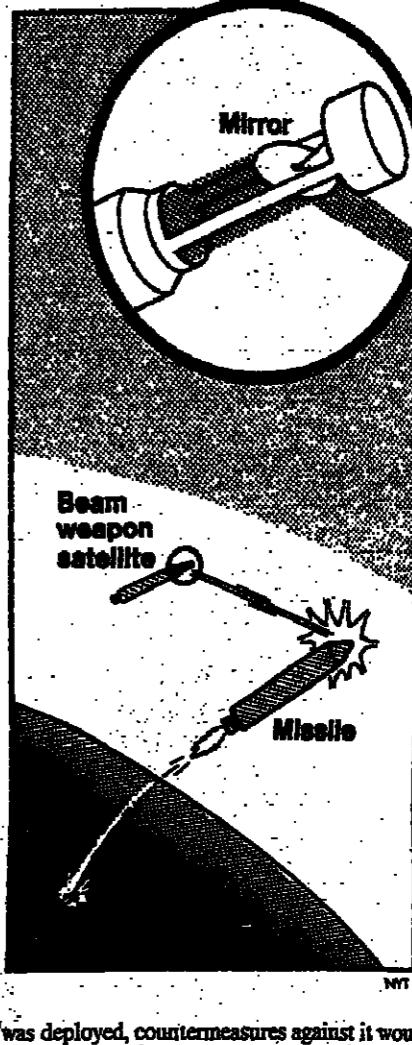
Dr. Richard Garwin, a physicist at the International Business Machines Corp. and a long-time government adviser on military matters, has said the Russians "show every sign of being willing to give up further testing of their ASATs" in return for a similar pledge by the United States.

Perhaps the most effective weapon against the current generation of satellites is in hand. It is an ordinary nuclear warhead that can be exploded in space. Such an explosion generates an electromagnetic pulse damaging or destroying unprotected electronics in satellites at great distances. The problem is that the pulse might wipe out a nation's own satellites as well as the enemy's.

But Mr. Reagan's "vision of the future," as he outlined in his speech March 23, extended to technologies that are not yet in hand and, according to many scientists, may not be feasible until well into the next century, if ever. These are the technologies of laser and particle-beam weapons.

The earliest potential space application of lasers, conceivable in the next five to 10 years, would be to attack enemy satellites or defend friendly satellites. Harold S. Brown, secretary of defense in the administration of President Jimmy Carter, wrote recently that a system of space-based lasers to intercept ballistic missiles, which Mr. Reagan was talking about, "would probably not be feasible before the next century, if ever, and would cost on the order of \$100 billion."

Moreover, Mr. Brown said, "by the time it



was deployed, countermeasures against it would be possible, at lower cost, to prevent the system from operating as a successful ballistic missile defense.

The most advanced laser under consideration is one that works by combining fluorine and hydrogen to produce energy in the form of light. This light is amplified by mirrors within the weapon until it emerges as an intense highly focused laser beam. A brief pulse of 200 billion watts, which might be possible, could vaporize metal and produce destructive shock waves.

Dr. Garwin, the long-time government adviser, said there was "no indication" that "you can make a big enough laser and point it accurately enough." He was sure, he said, that "I can destroy the system of concentrated large laser satellites, and if I'm going to have a war in which I undertake to attack the U.S. I'm certainly going to have arranged space mines next to the laser satellites to destroy them pre-emptively."

Particle-beam weapons are at a more rudimentary stage than lasers. Such a weapon would use streams of charged or neutral atomic or subatomic particles, accelerated to intense energies, that would be capable of disabling or destroying spacecraft or ballistic missiles. Like the laser, the weapon's rays could reach a target at the speed of light.

A 1977 article in *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, a respected trade weekly, disclosed evidence that the Soviet Union had built a giant particle-beam projector on the ground. The Pentagon, however, said that it doubted that the Soviet Union was even close to developing a weapon that could disable missiles. The atmosphere has a scattering effect on a beam shot from the ground into space.

And a major obstacle to deploying a particle-beam weapon in space is the problem of generating enough power to produce a deadly beam. One shot would consume tons of chemical fuel. The only possible practical alternative, scientists suggest, is to operate the weapon with a controlled thermonuclear fusion plant, a technology that is apparently many years away from operation.

Because of the many uncertainties about laser and particle-beam weapons, scientists generally felt that Mr. Reagan was raising false hopes by suggesting the possibility of them serving as an effective missile defense. Dr. Wolfgang K. Panofsky, a Stanford University physicist, said that experts in these technologies may be embarrassed by suggestions that the time has come to accelerate research, saying "the practitioners in the field are not anywhere near as gung-ho as the president's speech implies."

But many scientists who criticized the speech nonetheless said they approved of research and development efforts to explore space-based weaponry to prevent a "technological surprise" by the Soviet Union.

No News Is Good News for Burundi As Progress Heals Wounds of Strife

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Most leading citizens of this tiny, landlocked Central African country do not take it all as a compliment that their nation has been little heard from in the last four or five years.

It is a compliment, and probably an important one.

It is in the nature of things that strife and tragedy command the biggest share of the world's attention. Slow and steady progress, the struggle to surmount handicaps, the quiet healing of old wounds — all these offer less drama, though they are essential to development. And these are the things that have been going on in Burundi.

"Burundi is a grown-up country, a mature country," President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza said in a recent interview. "The line of this government has been to bring people together in reconciliation."

The latter comment referred to the only time in 21 years of independence that the rest of the world has paid any attention to affairs in Burundi. Following the familiar pattern, it was strife and tragedy that attracted attention.

The conflict was tribal. The result was that the numerically inferior but socially and politically dominant Watusi tribe systematically killed thousands of Burundi Hutus.

Today, estimates vary widely of the number killed. Some Burundians say that no more than 15,000 died; journalists who covered the conflict in 1972 estimated that the death toll ranged from 150,000 to 200,000.

It was, in any case, one of the bloodiest tribal slayings in modern African history.

In a nation of only 4 million people, the impact was massive. Thousands of Hutus, who for generations had been held in a sort of feudal servitude to Watusi kings and their lords, fled Burundi to Tanzania, Rwanda and Zaire.

Journalists who visited here a decade ago were shocked to find the streets of the city virtually empty of Hutu people, who at the time were believed to represent about 84 percent of the population.

The repression of the Hutu and the Watusi's total domination of the country continued until November 1976, when Lieutenant Colonel Ba-

gaza, then army chief of staff, took over the country in a bloodless coup.



The medium for the 80's was invented in 1923.

This year TIME, the Weekly Newsmagazine, begins its 61st year of publication. Since TIME was founded in 1923, the world has moved from the Model T Ford to the space shuttle *Columbia*, from crystal radios and silent movies to live telecasts from the moon. People, nations and institutions have been born, flourished and disappeared. And TIME has recorded it all, so clearly and comprehensively that it is now read each week by nearly 30 million men and women

in 190 countries around the world.

TIME, uniquely successful in communicating ideas and information on a truly international scale, is for that very reason a uniquely appropriate medium through which advertisers can address a whole new world of flourishing international markets. Through all its sixty years of publication, TIME has never been more relevant to its readers, everywhere, than today. It is truly the medium for the 80's.



ARTS / LEISURE

A 'Square Peg' Outgrows 'Nerdhood'

By Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Anne Beatts looks back on her high school years in Somers, New York, in the early 1960s, she recalls how no one would dance with her at the freshman dance. "I went home and cried," she says. She also has memories of how classmates called her "Four Eyes" because of her thick glasses, or "String Bean Beatts" because she was thin and flat-chested.

"I was a nerd," Beatts, now 35, said recently in an interview in Manhattan. "I was part of an unpopular group of two — myself and a girlfriend who was fat and wore braces. We went out with a couple of boys we thought were weird, only because they had a car and would take us places."

If all this sounds familiar, there is a reason. Beatts's high school life at Somers Central High School was the inspiration for the CBS television comedy series "Square Pegs," which she created and produced. The series, which has received favorable reviews from the critics but had mediocre ratings, is about two unpopular freshman girls at Weemawee High in a New York suburb who are determined to be popular, even if it kills us."

Beatts, who won two Emmy awards as a writer for the original "Saturday Night Live," said she based the "Square Pegs" character Patty on herself. Patty (played by Sarah Jessica Parker) is tall, thin and flat-chested, with Coke-bottle glasses. Her best friend is Lauren (Amy Linker) who is short and chubby, with braces. The two male misfits who have crushes on them are Johnny Slash, a punk rocker with dyed blond hair, and Marshall, the class clown.

Then there are the popular kids — Jennifer, Vinnie, Muffy and LaDonna — constantly making fun of the nerds' feeble attempts at popularity.

The show's purpose, Beatts said, is to "hold out some kind of hope to people like me, the nonconfor-



Anne Beatts: "It's O.K. to be lame."

mists, that it's O.K. to be the way they are."

"I'd say the motto of the show is, 'It's O.K. to be lame,' meaning hopelessly gauche and unsure of yourself. So many people say that high school and adolescence are the best years of your life. But for a lot of people, that's just not true. I just wanted to say to the Laurens and the Pattys and others that no matter what they're suffering now, they may be glad about it later. Because most of the bright, successful, happy people I know were pretty miserable in high school. In fact, they tend to twitch and shud-

der when they talk about their high school years."

Today Beatts (pronounced Beets) is glamorous and successful, though she usually still wears glasses. Her makeup is expertly applied, her teeth are white and perfectly shaped and her luminous skin looks as though it had never suffered from acne.

"Glamour is just knowing how to put on makeup. Besides, I think we've become more tolerant of what's acceptable in female looks. In the early 1960s there was a definite mold of how a girl had to look — like Sandra Dee or Annette

Live."

'Marilyn': A Blurred Snapshot in London

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "I am camera," Lannounces the singing narrator early in the catastrophic musical that is "Marilyn!" (at the Adelphi), to which the only possible reply is the immortal Bosley Crowther's "Me no Leica."

What is wrong with this deeply uneasy stage life and especially death of the late and great Monroe is just about everything, so we had better start with the lyrics by Jacques Wilson, which are, I fear, only too aptly summarized by the unforgettable "Maybe he'd like to know me better, wait till he sees me in a sweater."

Wilson is also responsible for the book, such as it is, which consists largely of having Monroe's many husbands whisked rapidly on and off stage while she stands watching

them with a look of understandable bemusement. One of them does pause long enough at the footlights to announce, "I am Arthur Miller. I know everything," but the point of it is that the real Miller apparently didn't know enough lawyers to keep this travesty of himself and Monroe off the boards.

It is the kind of show that only a few years back would have opened and possibly also closed in Philadelphia. Quite why it has been brought to London pre-Broadway by its American management is unclear, except that they seem to have been hugely influenced by the success of "Evita," from which they have borrowed not only the choreographer (Larry Fuller) and star (Stephanie Lawrence) but also the notion of a David Essex look-alike narrator to anchor an extremely sketchy piece.

"Marilyn!" is not helped by its score (Mori Garson), which manages to sound throughout much like the kind of Muzak you forget even while you are hearing it in hotel elevators. The trouble is that it also takes up a very great deal of time for the cast to plod through nearly 30 undistinguished songs, so there's precious little left for any but the most threadbare plot and characterization.

In the end what we need is either some sort of coherent attitude to Monroe's sad life and Hollywood times, or else to learn something about her that could not be gathered by flicking through the pages of some tattered old movie magazine. Here we get neither. We are, however, treated to a final, breath-taking five-minute sequence of old film clips that demonstrate only too clearly the utter failure of Hall.

The problem is that Rudman is Harry Weycroft, a late lamented and apparently legendary theater director at least faintly modeled on George Devine, in whose honor there is of course a real theatrical award given annually. But Rudman is not especially concerned here with an attack, however tempting, on those royal courtiers who still seem to live in Devine's long shadow; rather he has taken a group of leftover and all too recognizable dramatists and directors from the Arts Council committee stalwart have all found themselves characters they can run and run with, and the result is a splendidly bitchy attack on the British theater at its most clannish.

Rudman has gone for one or two extremely ancient jokes (the Woody Allen character forever phoning his answering service, and the "What's the play about?" "About three hours" routine) but he has also managed some waspishly good moments of committee madness and he has been more than a little lucky in gathering a director (Mike Ockrent) and a cast who could doubtless play the Spotlight casting directory if asked. What we now need from Rudman are dramatized accounts of his backstage dramas with Richard Harris and Sir Peter Hall.

Showbiz sagas are never the easiest of theatrical forms, and it was therefore brave of the director Michael Rudman to set his first script as dramatist at a couple of committee meetings for the selection of an award-winning new play. This is an incestuous world that Rudman knows well enough, and what he has come up with in "Short List" (at the Hampstead Theatre) is a script strongly reminiscent of middle-period John Osborne, one of those plays like "Time Present" or "Hotel in Amsterdam" where a group of larger-than-life theatrical types are gathered to discuss some offstage giant while not a lot else happens.

In this case the giant is Harry Weycroft, a late lamented and apparently legendary theater director at least faintly modeled on George Devine, in whose honor there is of course a real theatrical award given annually. But Rudman is not especially concerned here with an attack, however tempting, on those royal courtiers who still seem to live in Devine's long shadow; rather he has taken a group of leftover and all too recognizable dramatists and directors from the Arts Council committee stalwart have all found themselves characters they can run and run with, and the result is a splendidly bitchy attack on the British theater at its most clannish.

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Alan Ayckbourn's bizarre conviction that apart from being the finest comic dramatist of the postwar British theater he is also the Stephen Sondheim of Scarborough has led him into another deeply disappointing musical, "Making Tracks," at Greenwich.

There is, I suspect, still a very funny play to be derived from Ayckbourn's years as a BBC Radio studio manager in the early 1960s: here, however, all we get is a distractingly dull account of six musicians and three visitors in a rundown pop-recording studio trying to put together a hit single. The desperate pace at which Ayckbourn has directed his own piece suggests that he, too, has seen the cracks in its flimsy structure. The music is by Paul Todd, who also puts in a pleasant appearance as a drummer.

Israeli Drama Picked to Open Edinburgh Fest

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — An Israeli play about a Jewish anti-Semite has been picked to open this year's Edinburgh Festival.

One Israeli critic regretted the selection of the play, "A Jewish Soul," for the festival, saying that non-Israeli audiences might not understand it.

The play by Yehoshua Sobol, 43, is set in Vienna at the turn of the century. It is about an anti-Semitic, misogynist Jewish philosopher, Otto Weininger, who killed himself in 1903 at the age of 23.

Sobel said he believed that Weininger's self-hatred carried some important messages for modern audiences. "I want to show European audiences the responsibility or part that anti-Semitism has played in distorting the Jewish soul," he said.

Paintings Stolen in U.K.

United Press International

LONDON — A 1935 triptych commemorating the canonization of Thomas More and John Fisher, and a 16th-century Dutch painting were stolen over the weekend from Brompton Oratory here, according to police.

The members of the vacationing quintet are cleverly contrasted, each reacting differently to the draw of sudden affection. Rohmer is one of the few screen auteurs with literary ability. It is always a pleasure to listen to the sparkling play of dialogue, amusing, intelligent and highly civilized. His scripts, as here, are more theater than cinema, but he provides movement enough, "opening up" what is basically a play with excursions to the boardwalks and sands of the seaside resort.

He cast his new "proverb" engagingly, with Amanda Langlet as the girl worried over her first affair, Simon de la Brosse as her boyfriend, Arielle Dombasle as her neglectful chaperone, Pascal Gregory as the faithful lover, Feodor Atkine as the fiddle seducer and the actress who bills herself as Rosette as a candy vendor who has, it turns out, the soundest philosophy of love.

"Les Iles," the work of the Iranian-born director Azimi, is likely to keep you guessing. It appears almost hysterically determined to deliver a message but

in the course of two hours it fails to make any intelligible statement.

A mysterious philanthropist and his group of

settles on a deserted island. He discovers a method of transforming seaweed into a marketable product and the colony prospers. But he has only contempt for moneymaking and so sells the island (which to his disgust becomes a thriving tourist resort) and buys another, to which he sells his followers. Later he is trying to do, freezes to death.

The enigmatic protagonist is presented as a version

of the superman. He is of stunning mentality, wise in the ways of the world, disarmingly modest, a financial wizard, a light-bringer, a visionary who will guide humanity to happiness, a deep thinker and a fascinating personality — everything, in brief, but a good actor.

The role — another mystery — is played by Michael Schell, an Academy Award-winner and one of

the best of the postwar theater's Hamlets. Schell on other occasions has been a good actor; perhaps, having been good so often, he has been utterly detested by his assignment. In any case, he is incapable of doing more than wear a smirk of superiority, whatever comes up, and is still seen smiling in the fatal bazaar. "Les Iles," like its hero, wanders incomprehensibly.

The music-hall clown Coluche represents to his multitude of fans the average lower-middle-class Frenchman. He might be described as *monsieur sans gêne*, ever unashamedly vulgar and having his sassy say. His popularity has risen since he took to the movies, and his new one, "Bauza," has been tailored to his image by the slapstick movie-maker Claude Zidi.

We find Coluche here as the troubled employee of

an insurance company specializing in aiding citizens

when in distress on vacation in far places. Coluche's

experiences are frantic and often painful, and every time he is obliged to board a plane he suffers agonizing fear. On duty in New York he is mugged. In North Africa he has a perilous escape; in Hong Kong he is pursued by his traitor fiancée, and a Japanese pilot, deranged by war memories, would bomb the city — hence the title. This gag-ridden travolope is to the public taste; it is the comedy hit of this spring.

Dow Jones Averages

| Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 38 104 | 112.39 | 112.20 | 112.19 | -2.12 |
| 20 177 | 214.22 | 205.50 | 205.00 | -1.72 |
| 20 594 | 248.87 | 246.22 | 246.71 | +0.85 |
| 20 594 | 248.15 | 245.22 | 244.71 | -0.85 |

Funicello. You had to be busty and happy, with a small waist. 'Curvaceous' was the word people used.

And because Beatts didn't fit that mold, she was miserable at Somers Central High School. Adding to her miseries, she said, was the fact that she spoke correctly. "I said as if instead of 'like.' My father had been a teacher of English in a private school, so I was pushed in the direction of correct grammar from an early age."

Her most embarrassing high school experience, she said, occurred one night while she was attending a Sadie Hawkins dance, where the girls invite the boys. "The only reason I was there was that I had invited a boy from another school. He didn't know how unpopular I was. Anyway, we were doing a square dance, and I wound up slipping and falling on the floor. It was a pretty mortifying moment."

Then there was the time she and her best friend weren't invited to the party after the senior class play. "All of the other kids went off to a roadhouse, and we were left standing there."

Despite her alleged unpopularity, Beatts did become secretary of the student council for two years, editor of the school newspaper and president of the French club. She was also the salutatorian of the class of 1962.

Although as a teenager she feared that men would never like her, Beatts said she shared an apartment in Greenwich Village for three years with Michael O'Donnoghue, a former writer for "Saturday Night Live," and she is now seeing Jim Signorelli, a film director.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1983

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Rothschild Hires From Citicorp To Boost Its Eurobond Activities

In a bid to "strengthen our Eurobond activities generally," N.M. Rothschild has recruited Paul Stolkies Davies, a company spokesman said in London this week.

Mr. Davies, who joins the bank as an assistant director of its Rothschild Asset Management unit, previously was head of sales in the international securities division of Citicorp International Bank in London.

The spokesman said that Rothschild's dealings in the primary market for Eurobonds "have shrunk a bit in recent years, but it hoped to step up this activity. He said Rothschild now "must root around to get the bonds" that its clients want.

Rothschild was not eager to publicize the move, the spokesman said, adding: "We're very low key here, we're very British."

ADR Seeks European 'Friends'

Applied Data Research is making its products more "friendly" in hopes of gaining a larger European market share, said Adriaan C. de Graaf, recently named an ADR vice president. "We are doing translating and we also are making our products look like local products," he said.

In the past, ADR has had its biggest growth in France, where sales rose to 15 million French francs in 1982 (about \$2.5 million at current exchange rates), from 9 million in 1980. Mr. de Graaf said, currently, the company's largest growth is in Britain and Austria.

The Zurich-based executive is managing director of ADR Europe, which is responsible for sales, education and customer-support activities in Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Britain. In 1982 ADR, based in Princeton, New Jersey, had a profit of \$6.7 million on sales of \$68.4 million. ADR Europe accounted for about 25 percent of the sales.



Adriaan C. de Graaf

Other Appointments

Tetsuo Shimura has been appointed general manager of the Bank of Tokyo's international finance center in London. He succeeds Minoru Tsuyuki, who is returning to Tokyo to become deputy general manager of the bank's international project finance division.

American Express has named Paul Vuruk president of consumer financial services for Asia, the Pacific and Australia. Mr. Vuruk, who is based in Hong Kong, formerly was Amex's senior vice president and general manager for Asia, the Pacific and Australia.

Francisco Rodriguez de Avila has been named vice president and general manager of Banco de Santander International in Miami. Succeeding him as sub-manager of the bank's London branch is Luis Koth, who previously was in the Madrid office.

John Connell has been appointed representative of the Barclays Group in Stockholm. He succeeds Alan Timbrell, who was named Barclay's chief manager for Belgium, based in Brussels.

David G. Olley has been appointed to the new position of deputy managing director of Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York. Mr. Olley formerly was in the London branch of National Bank of North Carolina, where he was a vice president responsible for British export finance.

Oliver de Rohan Chabot, chairman and general manager of Korn-Ferry France, has been appointed chairman of the combined European boards of Korn-Ferry International, an international executive-search firm.

McDonnell Douglas Corp., the St. Louis-based aircraft maker, has appointed W.C. Messermark director-northern Europe and D.E. Moore marketing director-Middle East. They are based in Long Beach, California.

Bruno Mickels has been named general manager of Novo Industri Oy, the Finnish subsidiary of Copenhagen-based Novo Industri, the pharmaceuticals maker. He previously was managing director of Oy Dumer.

Banque Romande of Geneva has appointed Claude Basset general manager, succeeding Henry Huguenin, who was named the bank's chairman and a member of its executive committee. As chairman, Mr. Huguenin succeeds Gianfranco Antognini, who was named chairman of Banca della Svizzera Italiana, where he was a senior vice president. Banque Romande is a unit of Banca della Svizzera Italiana of Lugano, Italy, itself a unit of Irving Trust of New York.

Ricoh Co., the Tokyo-based maker of office equipment, has named Takeshi Onye chairman. Succeeding him as president is Hiroshi Hamada, who previously was executive managing director.

Nedlloyd, the Rotterdam-based shipping group, has named R.B. Lennertsen to the executive board, effective June 1. He will succeed A. van Putten, who will retire in October 1984.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES

| Interbank exchange rates for March 29, excluding bank service charges. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | U.S. | E. | U.S. | E. | U.S. | E. | U.S. | E. | U.S. |
| Amsterdam | 2.423 | 2.973 | 12.245 | 15.87 | 1.091 | 1.161 | 13.45 | 17.29 | 1.091 |
| Brussels (a) | 40.22 | 70.23 | 19.022 | 44.625 | 3.322 | 17.661 | 23.11 | 35.54 | 3.322 |
| Frankfurt | 2.4225 | 2.559 | — | 33.32 | 1.078 | 5.041 | 11.78 | 28.16 | 1.078 |
| London (b) | 1.4544 | 3.5225 | 3.5225 | 10.596 | 2.0707 | 3.965 | 70.175 | 32.6 | 3.965 |
| Milan | 1.4495 | 2.1625 | 2.1625 | 10.596 | 1.992 | 2.026 | 72.56 | 32.6 | 2.026 |
| New York | 7.2985 | 10.411 | 29.945 | 41.114 | 0.177 | 0.049 | 2.027 | 4.003 | 0.177 |
| Paris | 2.4227 | 3.0208 | 35.82 | 46.138 | 1.036 | 1.025 | 26.110 | 31.155 | 1.036 |
| Zurich | 2.4227 | 3.0208 | 35.82 | 46.138 | 1.036 | 1.025 | 26.110 | 31.155 | 1.036 |
| 1 ECU | 0.9281 | 0.6204 | 2.236 | 4.7116 | 1.22345 | 2.5224 | 44.3469 | 1.9184 | 1.22345 |
| 1 SDR | 1.07574 | 0.739492 | 2.6157 | 4.7116 | 1.22345 | 2.5224 | 44.3469 | 1.9184 | 1.22345 |

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (**) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

| Eurocurrency Deposits | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-----|------|------|------|
| | March 29 | Dollar | DM | French | Swiss | Sterling | French | ECU | SDR | | |
| 1 M. | 9.1% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 10.8% | 11 | 12 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| 2 M. | 9.1% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 10.8% | 11 | 12 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| 3 M. | 9.1% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 10.8% | 11 | 12 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| 6 M. | 9.1% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 10.8% | 10 | 11 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| 1 Y. | 9.1% | 4.10 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 10.8% | 10 | 12 | 9.1% | 9.1% | 9.1% |

Key Money Rates

| United States | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-----|------|------|------|
| | Close | Prev. | Dollar | French | Swiss | Sterling | French | ECU | SDR | | |
| Discount Rate | 8.1% | 8.1% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 10.8% | 11 | 12 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| Federal Funds | 8.7% | 8.7% | 4.2% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 10.8% | 11 | 12 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| Prime Rate | 10.5% | 10.5% | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Governor's Margin | 9.1% | 9.1% | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Commercial Paper, 30-180 Days | 8.17 | 8.17 | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 10.8% | 11 | 12 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| 3-month Treasury Bills | 8.43 | 8.46 | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.1% | 10.8% | 10 | 11 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| 6-month Treasury Bills | 8.47 | 8.47 | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.1% | 10.8% | 10 | 11 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| CDS, 30-90 Days | 8.49 | 9.1% | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.1% | 10.8% | 10 | 11 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| CDS, 45-180 Days | 8.50 | 9.25 | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.1% | 10.8% | 10 | 11 | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.1% |

West Germany

| Key Money Rates | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Close | Prev. | Dollar | French | Swiss | Sterling | French | ECU | SDR |
| Lombard Rate | 5 | 5.10 | 5.10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Overnight Rate | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.25 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| One Month | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.35 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3-month Interbank | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.35 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6-month Interbank | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.40 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Japan

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

80 Banks File Papers Seeking Compensation From Ambrosiano

ROME (Reuters) — Italian lawyers for 80 foreign banks seeking a total of \$300 million in compensation for debts owed by Banco Ambrosiano Holding in Luxembourg filed papers seeking the sooner from Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano in Milan, the lawyers said Tuesday.

The initial hearing is set for June 15 before the Court of Milan, a spokesman of the Grizzalda law firm in Rome said.

The creditor banks are basing their case on Italian banking law, arguing that the liquidated Banco Ambrosiano was responsible for the debts of its Luxembourg subsidiary, and that this responsibility passed to Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano.

Chrysler Issues 26 Million Shares

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler Corp. issued 26 million common shares Tuesday in a complex deal intended to eliminate about \$1.1 billion in preferred shares now held by Chrysler's creditors. The offer was quickly sold out.

The stock, sold to the public at Monday's Chrysler closing price of \$16.625 a share, raised about \$432 million as part of Chrysler's recapitalization.

The proceeds from the sale and about 10 million new Chrysler common shares will be given to Chrysler's creditors in mid-May in exchange for \$1.1 billion in face value of preferred shares and 10.6 million warrants, the No. 3 U.S. automaker said.

The shares are being sold before a May 5 stockholders' meeting, where the recapitalization will be put to a vote. If the plan fails, the proceeds of the stock sale would go directly to Chrysler. The creditors would retain the preferred shares and warrants they received in 1980 as part of the Chrysler bailout.

French, Japanese Get Order

TOKYO (Reuters) — A French-Japanese consortium of three companies has won an \$8-billion-yen (\$333-million) order from the National Electricity Board of Malaysia for a 900-megawatt power plant to be built at Paka, Tenggarong state, by December 1985. Toshiba Corp. said Tuesday.

The consortium consists of Toshiba, Mitsui & Co. of Japan and Alstom-Atlantique of France.

Baldwin-United Gets Extension

NEW YORK (NYT) — Financially troubled Baldwin-United Corp. said its banks had agreed at the last minute to a one-week extension of \$40 million in debt payments that had been due Monday.

The financial-services company also announced Monday afternoon that its 1982 earnings would be "substantially less" than the \$125 million to \$130 million previously estimated. For the first nine months of last year, Baldwin-United had reported profits of \$90.5 million. It has not yet reported fourth-quarter results, which it said would include a restatement of earnings for the first nine months.

Baldwin-United also said that the one-week extension for the debt payment would give the creditors an opportunity to examine the company's books to determine whether the company's finances justified a further extension.

Some U.K. Takeovers Cleared

LONDON (Reuters) — The Trade Department on Tuesday cleared Standard Telephone and Cables' purchase of International Aeradio from state-owned British Airways. The department said the purchase would not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

It also cleared Rank Organisation's acquisition of Humphries Film Laboratories, and Lin Pac Container's purchase of some assets from Arthur Guinness Sons & Co.

The Trade Department also cleared Booker McConnell Co.'s purchase of IBC Co. and the merger of Hartalite Oil G B and Hamble International Corp.

EC Levies Steel-Dumping Duties

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community Commission Monday announced the imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties on steel imports from Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Venezuela.

The commission said that imports from these four countries of iron or steel coils for re-rolling rose to take 5.5 percent of the EC market last year up from 1.1 percent in 1981.

The commission said the imports were undercutting community prices by up to 25 percent.

Stern Free of £143-Million Debt

LONDON (UPI) — William Stern, a British property developer, has been cleared of debts totaling £143 million (\$214.7 million) in return for a payment of £500,000 over three years.

But the High Court judge hearing the case Monday suspended Mr. Stern's discharge from bankruptcy for two years, saying that he was "not persuaded to find that it would be wise to release Mr. Stern on the basis he would."

The judge, Sir Raymond Walker, granted the discharge from bankruptcy after major creditors that were owed a total of £60 million had withdrawn their objections.

U.S. Says Deficit In Trade Rose

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$3.58 billion in February, only slightly worse than in January, as exports to Mexico strengthened while oil imports dropped sharply, the government said Tuesday.

Because of improving exports and shrinking purchases of oil and other imports, the Commerce Department Tuesday lowered its 1983 deficit projection by about \$10 billion. The new forecast called for a merchandise trade deficit this year no higher than \$60 billion, still a record but not as bad as feared just a month ago.

The \$50 billion-to-\$60 billion deficit range is considerably less than the initial projections last year of as much as \$80 billion.

In January the trade deficit was slightly more than \$1 billion, off 4.5 percent from February 1982, but that imports fell at a faster rate, dropping 13.5 percent, to \$8.9 billion.

A ministry spokesman said that increased exports of steel, ships and tape recorders accounted for most of the export revenues.

French Retail Prices Rise

PARIS — French retail prices rose 0.7 percent in February after increases of 0.9 percent in both January and December, the government said Tuesday.

Video Industry Agrees On Recorder Standard

New York Times Service

TOKYO — More than 120 companies from around the world have agreed on a common standard for the next generation of videocassette recorders.

Gathered at a special conference here, the electronics, tape and camera manufacturers settled Monday on a format based on quarter-inch (6.4-millimeter) cassette tape. The current generation of video recorders uses half-inch tape.

The agreement is the result of more than a year of discussions among the companies, led by the major Japanese manufacturers, who account for about 90 percent of world production. Such large U.S. companies as Eastman Kodak and 3M participated in the talks.

With the agreement, the companies seem to have insured that they will avoid the format problem that has plagued consumers and manufacturers of the current generation of video recorders. The problem stems from the fact that current recorders use three different incompatible formats.

In the past few years, Sony, Matsushita and Hitachi have made prototypes of smaller video camera and recorder systems. But they have held off further design and production plans, while awaiting agreement on a future standard.

Japanese producers say it will be at least a year before quarter-inch recorders will be marketed.

U.S. Aide Lauds Efforts by Peru Concerning Debt

United Press International

LIMA — R. Timothy McNamara, the U.S. Treasury undersecretary, said that Peru would be able to "calendar" foreign debt payments but that a return to sound financial footing could take months.

■ Japan Posts Trade Surplus

Japan exported about \$2.1 billion more than it imported in February, giving February a trade surplus, after a deficit in January, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday. United Press International reported from Tokyo.

The ministry said exports were slightly more than \$1 billion, off 4.5 percent from February 1982,

but that imports fell at a faster rate, dropping 13.5 percent, to \$8.9 billion.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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SPORTS

over: Once More, With Feeling

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

PIERSBURG, Florida — Pitchers have a fraternal bond that often outweighs a lot of other considerations. I don't know how egotistical that can be, how senseless by the twin threads of injury and inexperience in a muscle, one unconscious change in form or second-nature skill can become difficult or impossible.

Tom Seaver understands this pitcher's nightmare, the future Hall of Famer, who's returned to the New York Mets to finish his career, knowing about health. But last year he learned how one small ill can make that leads to another — until finally those tiny ills in his mind, causing life assassins.

Finally, they infect the psyche, confuse the muscle and throw the body's coordination out of kilter. "A great pitcher has to want and risk,"

Seaver said in the batter's box at Al Lang Field here last week. He looked at the mound and saw this: "The equivalent of delirium tremens in its most virulent form."

Now Mark Fidrych is what looked like the terminal stage of cancer degeneration. Fidrych, the child whose

Mets got him for minor leaguers named Charlie Fidrych, Lloyd McClelland and Jason Fidrych, none considered a prospect by anyone outside their families.

So as Seaver faced Fidrych last week, he saw a man in the same distress he had borne last season. And he had pity.

Seaver turned to Boston catcher Rich Gedman and said:

"Just tell him to throw it out there and I'll hit into a double play." Seaver grounded to short for a double play and the inning.

True to the hard reality of baseball, that act of mercy only saved Fidrych for another inning and another shelling.

"I wish I could have gone out and told him to quit moving his shoulders horizontally," muttered Seaver, recounting the story. "That's why he was wild and couldn't get any power."

You have to work that front shoulder downward at a 45-degree angle."

A month ago the chances of either Seaver's or Fidrych's making an inspirational comeback seemed slim. Now Fidrych, who still loves the game as much as he is loved by those in it, seems further away than ever — the Red Sox have sent him to their Triple-A affiliate in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

But Seaver has raised eyebrows and hopes.

In his first two games, Seaver allowed seven runs in eight innings. Then, last week against the Red Sox, he turned a corner: He allowed only five hits over seven shutout innings.

Again such formidable batters as Dwight Evans, Jim Rice and Tony Armas, he was comfortably in command.

"I did some things right," he said after that outing. "I progressed. I had decent control, mixed my pitches well, popped a couple of fastballs early."

The way I'd been throwing down here, I didn't think I'd be able to throw it by anyone. Physically, I'm fine. I'm very pleased. It's a step for me. I'd be happy with 15" victories in 1983. "If I pitch like I did today, I might make it."

Today he threw as hard as he once did.

"Today, I threw as hard as I ever did," said Seaver. "But the ball didn't get to the plate as fast."

in his catcher's shin guards with every pitch, couldn't find the plate. Half his pitches were 6 feet high; his were slaughtered.

the time Seaver came to bat, three runs were in and the were loaded with only one out. Last spring, Seaver was 14-12, with a .530 earned-run average; he had no complete games and had given up 136 hits in 111 innings — all the marks of a washed-up pitcher.

Seaver's improved Seaver caught a mysterious fit that sent him for months. His legs wobbly, he pulled a muscle.

to compensate for aches and age, Seaver became a of Tom Terrific. By Aug. 15 he'd given up the 13-12.

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OBSERVER

Viewing vs. Parenting

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Although "today's busy world" has become one of our time's most omnipotent excuses for incompetence, I hadn't realized how busy it really is until "One-Minute Bedtime Stories" came along. Here we have popular children's stories condensed — according to the advertising copy — "so they can be read by a busy parent in only one minute."

The compiler-condenser, Shari Lewis, thought the book would be an "aid for working parents who do want to read to their children but just don't have the time or energy for the much longer versions of these tales," the ad says.

As a veteran reader of bedtime stories, I am appalled. A bedtime story should last as long as it takes for the sandman to close the children's eyes. Unless you are dealing with a very sick child, one minute will not do the job.

Nor is one minute enough time for the parents to get interested in the story. Even the best bedtime stories usually take a parent three or four minutes to become involved, what with the dull thicket of "once upon a time" and "there lived a beautiful princess" and "one day a handsome young prince" to be traversed before the action starts.

Once the ogre, the bad fairy or the evil witch is introduced, though, I'm often ready to read for the rest of the night, and if the story is a real grabber I become irritated if the children drop off, since it's embarrassing when another adult enters the room, finds the children asleep and sees you reading a bedtime story to yourself because you want to know how it comes out.

Why it should be more embarrassing for a parent to be caught reading himself a bedtime story than to be caught watching television is a mystery, but nevertheless it's a fact.

I mention television viewing because, presumably, is what parents who want to read to their children but don't have time or energy to do it for more than one minute do when the one-minute bedtime story is finished. This assumption rests on the statistic that

the typical American watches five hours — or 300 minutes — of television daily.

Considering that work, dressing, bathing and getting to and from work must take at least 20 hours of the parental day, and allowing for the fact that the parent spends a minute reading to the children, the parent is obviously going to need a 25-hour-and-1-minute day to crawl in his five hours of TV viewing, and of course we haven't invented that kind of day yet.

My guess is that the parent works off some of the television viewing while working and eating, but even then there isn't going to be much time left to fill the daily viewing quota between the bedtime story and midnight.

This is probably why it's embarrassing to be caught reading a bedtime story but not embarrassing to be caught watching television. A person who is caught reading a bedtime story is a person who is derelict about meeting his television quota.

I don't want to suggest that there is something wrong about getting three or four hours of television after you've read your one-minute bedtime story. Evening television after all, is just bedtime stories for grown-ups.

For people who turn in after prime time the stories are not in a class with Hans Christian Andersen's as a rule. Even those who stay up to watch the local TV newspeople summarize the police blotter don't hear bedtime stories as hair-raising as the Grimm fairy tales the children get earlier.

It seems unfair that parents must settle for second best at bedtime, but what is parenthood if not graceful submission to unfairness? This is another thing I don't like about the one-minute bedtime story. It looks suspiciously as if the parents are so miffed about having to settle for television's humdrum bedtime stories that they are deliberately cutting back on the good stuff for the children.

Still, the idea behind one-minute bedtime story is not without merit if applied to the right things. Take the school play, for instance. Has any parent here ever sat through a school play that deserved to go on longer than one minute?

New York Times Service

Randy Newman

A Cookie Monster Gets Recognition
From a Girl in a Neck BraceBy Tom Zito
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Randy Newman is minding his own business in a Beverly Hills coffee shop when up steps a young woman in a miniskirt and neck brace. "I love your new album," she says, and walks away.

Newman was eating a hot turkey sandwich and mashed potatoes so fast that he had trouble getting the words out. When he finished a gigantic mouthful, he explained that when he was a child his family would "eat tremendously fast so my father could get back to work" as an internist. Newman said his father was once the physician to Howard Hughes, who he said used to wake Dr. Newman in the middle of the night and deliver to his door women whose health Hughes wanted certified before he would sleep with them.

Old habits die hard. "I'm still that way about eating. My wife and I go to a dinner party and I sit down and eat like this" — his fork becomes a blur between his plate and his mouth — "for five minutes and then I sit there and go like this" — moving his hand in a circular, come-on motion — "trying to get them to hurry up and eat. I don't know why anybody invites me out."

This is not to imply that Newman has made a career of acting like a boor. He is a shy, charming character who uses often self-deprecating humor to put himself at ease around others.

His parenthetical statements have helped make Newman's music personal and enduring over the past decade and a half. His new album, "Trouble in Paradise," uses them on several songs. There's one about a "Real Emotional Girl" who "even cries in her sleep"; to really carry the point home, Newman adds, in the next line: "I've heard her." There's "Mikey's," set in an old beer joint that has become a New Wave club:

*Didn't used to be this ugly music playing all the time.
Where are we, on the moon?
Whatever happened to the old songs, Mikey? Like the Duke of Earl.*

"My 14-year-old son, Amos, hates that song," Newman said. "He also enjoys animal crackers."

"You know," he said, holding up a box of the standard Nabisco variety by its little shoelace handle. "As a child I loved decapitating these things, just biting their heads off, particularly the gorilla. I can tell you something else about cookies. When I was a kid, one of my uncles used to love to eat Lorna Doones. I didn't want them near my mouth! It was like eating sawdust. But now, as I approach my middle years, I find eating Lorna Doones very comforting. I must be maturing."

Which may account for Newman's most recent endeavor: "I've been working on an opera. A modern-day 'Faust.' I love opera. It's just that the stories are usually so dumb, or too long. In my opera, Faust is a kid going to college at Notre Dame. The devil cuts a ridiculous deal with him, gets the kid to sell his soul for a longer than one minute?

Still, the idea behind one-minute bedtime story is not without merit if applied to the right things. Take the school play, for instance. Has any parent here ever sat through a school play that deserved to go on longer than one minute?

New York Times Service



Tom Zito, The Washington Post

Escaping from celebrity.

"Rednecks": "Last night I saw Lester Maddox on a TV show. Well he may be a fool but he's our fool."

This sarcastic spirit recurs on "Parade in Paradise," with Newman's world view now moved to Southern California. In "My Life is Good" he sings about taking a trip to Mexico with his wife and bringing back a girl to clean house, take the kids to school, even write his songs. Later he rails at a teacher in the private school our oldest child attends (many famous people send their children there).

"I don't really know where my songs come from. I live a very boring life. Music is work for me. Maybe that's from being around my uncles so much." Lionel, Emil and Alfred Newman all composed movie sound tracks. "When I was a kid and taking piano lessons, sometimes I'd have to play at family get-togethers on Sunday and I always knew that these guys were tolerating me. Their idea of music was not to sit there and listen to some 9-year-old kid playing Liszt."

"Even today, I can't just sit down and listen to music for fun. I have to look myself up and force myself to write. I'm particularly happy about this record because I'm getting older and I've found out that I can still write. There's not much longevity in this business, I mean, Mick Jagger sort of looks like a Miami Beach matron now, still doing what he was doing 15 years ago. I find that I get most of my pleasure now from reading. You read somebody like Updike and you say, 'Yeah, you can get older and get better.'

"I did a tour of Europe last month. The weirdest part for me was finding out that they like me better in, say, Stuttgart than in Kansas City. My stuff is American; they understand that in Kansas City too well. In Germany, there's something literary about my work. They even sell translations to my songs outside the concert hall."

"I was sitting in my hotel room in Germany one night before a show and this three-hour special came on the radio: 'Mr. Newmans are Hollywood.' They played 45 minutes of my uncles' music. I turned the radio off. I turned it on a half hour later and they were playing my music. I was pinching myself to make sure I wasn't dead."

PEOPLE

No Magritte B

... shafts a...
... quince
chestra benefit for the
Pension Fund. The original
was to have been Princess Grace
of Monaco, who was asked to appear
with the orchestra by an old friend
Mstislav Rostropovich, the conductor.
The evening's guests of honor
were two of the late princess's
children, Princess Caroline and Prince
Albert.

Loren Craft, the arts and entertainment
editor of The Daily News in New York, has acknowledged
that the advertising policy of
Broadway musicals influenced
newspaper's coverage of the show
— or, rather, lack thereof. The musical
is the revival of "On Your Toes," starring the ballerina Natalia
Makarova, which opened March 6. The production received
a rave review from Douglas Webber
in The News critic, and a poor review
from Frank Rich of The New York
Times. The producers of "On Your
Toes" then took out two full-page
advertisements in The Times, quoting
Webber's review, but they did not
advertise in The News. Craft said he turned down a press agent's request
for feature stories about the musical
"because we were irritated over the way this particular show used our editorial copy." He added:
"This is not a public charity. We live on advertising, too." He called his decision a "very specific and isolated case. We do not weigh
our advertising in our coverage of Broadway." Craft said the producers
used his review as "uncharred." Liz Smith, a News columnist,
said that Craft, who had ordered her not to mention the show.

In Phoenix, Arizona, Giovanna
Vigliotti, 53, who was convicted of
bigamy and fraud after he testified
that he married 105 women, has
been given a sentence of 34 years in
prison and fined \$336,000. "Society
needs to be protected from this
individual," said Superior Court
Judge Rufus C. Coulter. Vigliotti
denied a defense motion for a new trial.
Vigliotti testified for three days
in his own behalf after three women
told the court he had married them out
of cash and property.

When Camille Saint-Saëns wrote
"Carnival of the Animals" in 1886,
he called it a "grand zoological fantasy." When the poet Ogden Nash
wrote words to go with Saint-Saëns's
music more than half a century later,
they understand that in Germany,
there's something literary about my work. They even sell
translations to my songs outside
the concert hall.

"I was sitting in my hotel room in Germany one night before a show and this three-hour special came on the radio: 'Mr. Newmans are Hollywood.' They played 45 minutes of my uncles' music. I turned the radio off. I turned it on a half hour later and they were playing my music. I was pinching myself to make sure I wasn't dead."

Lillian Hellman has never revealed
who was the model for the title character of her story "Julia," a
fictionalized account of how the
novelist-playwright helped an
American friend active in the Austrian
resistance to Hitler. Now Yale University Press plans to publish
"Code Name Mary," the memoirs of
Manuel Gardner, an American who was active in Vienna
in the underground anti-Hitler
movement from 1934 until the outbreak
of war in 1939. In the introduction to the book, Gardner says
he never met Hellman but had a close friend who knew her well, which might account for Hellman's apparently knowing about Gardner's activities.

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